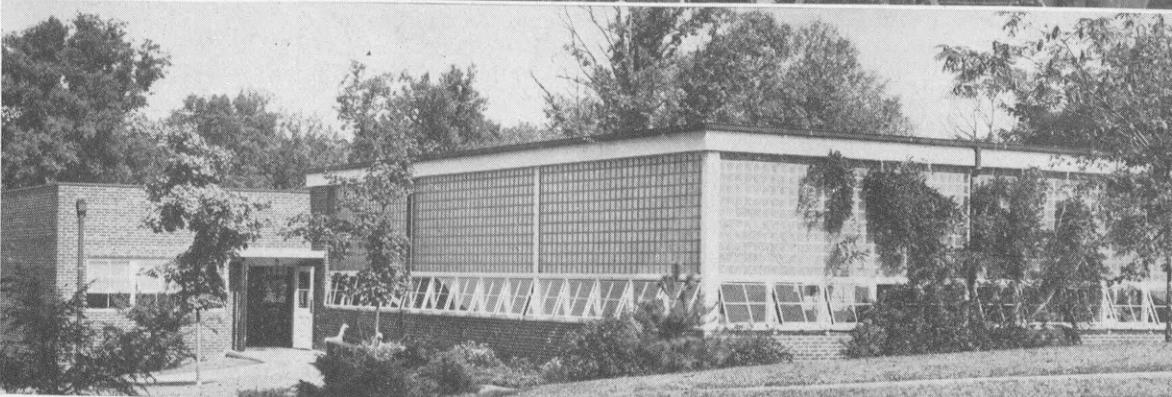


The Silent Worker

THE MENTALLY ILL



WISCONSIN SURVEY



INSURANCE PROBLEMS



INTERNATIONAL GAMES



NEW HOME OF THE SILENT WORKER . . .

(Tennessee School Graphic Arts Department See Editorial)

50c Per Copy

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1957

The Editors' Page

As THE SILENT WORKER was going to press, word was received of the passing of Dr. Arthur L. Roberts, president of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Funeral services were held in Oak Park, Ill., on November 6.

Tennessee School Prints The Silent Worker

This month THE SILENT WORKER was printed at the Tennessee School for the Deaf, as it will be for some months to come. For some months the magazine has not been taking in subscriptions in sufficient numbers to pay its way, and with costs of printing constantly increasing, it became necessary either to cease publication or to find a less costly means of printing. The Tennessee School has come to the rescue, for which we are indebted to Superintendent Lloyd Graunke and Uriel C. Jones, principal of the vocational department.

Mr. Jones is in charge of publication and he has rounded up a capable staff of printers and assistants to help get out the magazine. The Tennessee School has one of the best equipped printing plants of all our schools for the deaf, so, although changes have been necessary in type faces, THE SILENT WORKER will be as readable as ever. Jess M. Smith, first vice president of the N.A.D., has been appointed assistant editor to handle the editorial contacts between the editors and the printers.

The Tennessee School has agreed to publish the magazine for one year on a trial basis. The cost of publication in the school shop will be about half the present cost, so the magazine will be operating in the black again.

It will be mailed from Knoxville, Tennessee, so subscribers in the East now will be receiving their magazines sooner than those in the West.

In moving to the Tennessee School, THE SILENT WORKER hereby expresses its thanks to the Color Art Press of Oakland, California, which has handled the printing for the last several years. Relations with this firm have been most cordial and pleasant, and Mr. Warren Turner, owner of the firm, is a real friend of the deaf. His understanding of the financial difficulties with which the magazine has

always contended, and his tolerance of numerous delays in payments of bills have been deeply appreciated. It has been only through his helpful attitude that the magazine has survived.

The actual work involved in the publication of THE SILENT WORKER is being done outside school hours by a publication staff of adults, most of whom are members of the TSD staff. Advanced students will be used later in some of the operations—also outside regular hours.

Institute on Deafness An Outstanding Success

As these lines are being written the institute on "Personal, Social, and Vocational Adjustment to Total Deafness," held at the New York School for the Deaf, White Plains, New York, has just come to a close, pronounced an outstanding success by all who attended.

The institute was inaugurated by the National Association of the Deaf, the New York School, and the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, for the purpose of acquainting rehabilitation personnel and other welfare and social workers with the problems encountered by the deaf. It was to be a pilot project and if it proved successful it was expected that other such institutes would be held in other parts of the country. Plans are already being made for other meetings.

Some fifty rehabilitation workers from New York and New England attended the meetings, and papers were read by leading authorities on deafness and the deaf from all parts of the country. Speakers included well known deaf leaders, psychologists, psychiatrists, authorities on employment, and audiologists.

Dr. Daniel T. Cloud, superintendent of the New York School, was coordinator in charge of the program, and it is to his credit and that of the planning committee under his direction that the institute made such a remarkable impression. More about the meetings will appear later in THE SILENT WORKER, and the complete proceedings will be published later in the year by the American Annals of the Deaf.

It is to be hoped that before much time has passed similar institutes will be held in every section of the country. Along with a course of the same nature being offered at Gallaudet College, it is the best possible means of acquainting rehabilitation personnel with the needs of the deaf, and is will undoubtedly result in better opportunities

for those among the deaf who are in need of rehabilitation services.

The Silent Worker

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

EDITORIAL OFFICE
2495 SHATTUCK AVENUE
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 10, No. 2-3 Oct.-Nov., 1957

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THE SILENT WORKER is published monthly at 2725 Island Home Blvd., S. E., Knoxville 20, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Knoxville, Tennessee, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except the Guianas, 1 year, \$3.50; other countries, 1 year, \$4.50.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, photographs, and all letters referring to subscriptions, advertising, changes of address, etc. should be addressed to THE SILENT WORKER, 2495 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4, Calif. Notification of change of address must reach the business manager by the first of the month preceding publication. The advertising in THE SILENT WORKER does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine.

Volunteer Service and the Mentally Ill Deaf Patient

An Account of a Pioneer Project Undertaken at the Jacksonville,

Illinois, State Hospital

By DORIS and JAMES ORMAN

PUBLIC INTEREST in the problems of mental illness has greatly increased during recent years. This interest and concern is reflected in many ways. Education by its emphasis on mental health and industry through its psychological services attempt to make definite contributions. Schools for the deaf stress mental health and many of them have added psychologists to their staff and make use of outside resources for psychiatric consultation. More recently the establishment of the Mental Health Project for the Deaf at the New York State Psychiatric Institute is a step forward to bringing psychiatric services to the adult deaf. Deafness, as we all know, poses an exceptionally difficult problem of treatment, both in prevention and rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, for many years, the plight of deaf patients in state hospitals has been with us and very little has been done to alleviate their condition. Except for occasional visits by clergymen who minister to the deaf and the occasional assistance of interpreters, the communication barrier doubly shuts them in. Communication, so important particularly for psychiatric treatment, is also important for developing a sense of belonging. It is obvious, therefore, that a first step toward improvement of this condition must be either specially trained personnel on the staff or, at least, the services of trained volunteer workers, able and willing to donate services on behalf of this special group of mentally ill patients.

An opportunity for this type of service is now present in the program of Volunteer Service. Started a few years ago in an exploratory way, it has now grown to the extent that next year the American Psychiatric Association is holding a conference on Volunteer programs.

The possibilities of this type of service is well illustrated by the activities of the Jacksonville, Illinois, Volunteer Service Group with the Deaf. This group has been in existence since October, 1954, and a description of its

work should be of interest to many who are concerned with the problem. It is probable that favorable opportunities for carrying on similar work exist in other centers.

Jacksonville, Illinois, is the location of both the Illinois School for the Deaf and the Jacksonville State Hospital. The Volunteer Service Program in Illinois had its official inception in June, 1953, being officially welcomed into the Department of Public Welfare as a regular service by the Director. The program had been tested during a two-year pilot study and it was recognized that Volunteer Service had a potential of increased usefulness.

The publicity in connection with the above program and the information secured through individuals suggested the possibility of organizing a similar group on behalf of the deaf patients, consisting of deaf and hearing persons familiar with the deaf.

Supervisor of Volunteer Services at the time was Mrs. Mary A. Zachery. Following inquiry by Mrs. Doris B. Orman, a meeting was arranged at which possibilities were discussed and operational procedures explained.

Mrs. Orman then discussed the project with a hearing teacher at the school. It was decided to start in an experimental way with these two volunteers.

From a list of names supplied by the Supervisor, the Volunteers arranged meetings with patients on the list. Volunteers made the decision as to which of the patients should be included at the start. Four patients were

selected for the initial group. A weekly meeting with the group for one hour was scheduled. By December the group had increased to ten patients.

At a meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the Deaf of Jacksonville, held in December, Mrs. Orman explained the nature of the project and progress made thus far. The Society volunteered to sponsor the project and several members offered to donate their services. It was decided that the Society would finance the cost of refreshments and supplies. Individual members agreed to donate services in preparing refreshments.

The Volunteer Service group was now expanded to eight workers and a schedule was drawn up whereby two or three workers would visit the patients at a time.

In addition to the above regularly scheduled visits, Volunteers would on occasion escort patients to football games at the school. During summer months at least two picnics at the park were arranged. Christmas dinners and parties with presentation of gifts to each patient have been held.

At present fourteen patients are included in the service program.

A total of 934 hours of service have been contributed by the Volunteers to date.

Yearly service award programs are held at the State Hospital. In November, 1955, awards were given to Miss Barbara Rogers and Mrs. Doris Orman. Honorable mention certificates were presented to Mrs. Mabel Boatwright, Miss Agnes Carr, Mrs. Grace Mudgett, Mrs. Caroline Ravn, Mrs. Rhoda



Volunteer worker group at the Jacksonville State Hospital. Front, left to right: Mrs. John Boatwright, Mrs. James Orman, Mrs. Alden Ravn. Standing: Mrs. Arthur Samoore, Mrs. David Mudgett, Mrs. Marion Thorn.

Samoore and Mrs. Ferol Thorn. Mrs. Samoore, Mrs. Thorn and Miss Rogers are hearing teachers at the school.

At the award program in December, 1956, the group was singled out for special citation for its work with the special group of patients.

At present the Supervisor of Volunteer Services at the Jacksonville State Hospital is Mrs. Nadean Massey.

At the weekly meeting with the patients, Volunteers wear the rose-colored smocks donated by Illinois Friends of the Mentally Ill.

The deaf patients have responded well to the program, obviously enjoying the social hour as an opportunity for communication with outsiders. They are allowed to talk out their problems informally and ask for assistance in little matters. Several patients have been released and new patients have been included. Treatment being a strictly medical matter, no attempt is being made by the Volunteers to contribute to the professional services of the hospital.

A fine spirit of rapport has existed between the Volunteers and the patients. It has been a very interesting experience to observe how strikingly important communication can be in the lonely lives of a most unfortunate group.

Convention Bookings To Be Listed By SW

As in previous years, *The SILENT WORKER* will list the locations and dates of the various 1958 state association and other conventions, beginning with the January issue.

Officers of state associations or other such groups are urged to send in their convention information to the editorial office of *The SILENT WORKER* as soon as possible. Care should be taken to list bookings accurately and to notify the editorial office of subsequent changes.

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QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

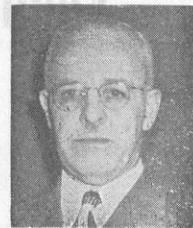
on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian,

Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians,
and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians



"Honest difference of views and honest debate are not DISUNITY. They are the vital process of policy-making among free men."—HERBERT HOOVER. NAP

Q. What is the purpose of a nominating committee since nominations may be made from the floor?—ABJ

A. The nominating committee is useful especially in large organizations where the voters are very many, and also in conventions of delegates. The duty of the nominating committee is to study the situation and present the names of qualified candidates who are available and who can best meet the needs and requirements of the organization. However, after the nominating committee has submitted a report on nominations, it is in order for a member to make nominations from the floor unless the bylaws specify otherwise.

Q. Has a nominating committee the right to nominate one or more of its members?

A. Yes, but if the nominating committee takes advantage of this privilege, the way to remedy it is to nominate others from the floor.

Q. At a convention, the nominating committee was ordered to post the names of nominees on a blackboard three days before the hour set for the election. Does it prevent nominations from the floor at election time since it is too late to post these nominations?

A. No. The purpose of posting the names of nominees on the blackboard is to inform the delegates of the candidates nominated by the nominating committee. Nominations from the floor are in order unless the bylaws specify otherwise.

Q. Should a nominating committee be appointed by the president?

A. Experience has shown that it is very unwise and in poor taste for the president to do so. The bylaws should provide that the nominating committee be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the convention itself, not the president.

Q. May a member who is not nominated be elected to office?

A. Yes, provided he accepts the office if elected by "write-in" votes.

Q. May the Chair either talk or express an opinion on any matter?

A. No. He may NOT, unless he vacates his station. In other words, if he wishes to debate, he should yield his station to the vice-president, after which he may obtain the floor and debate on the same basis as any other member. After the question is disposed of, he returns to the station.

Q. Suppose the presiding officer joins in the discussion or argument on a question while in the chair, what may a member do?

A. Call his attention to this irregularity, this bias. The Chair should NEVER take sides. Otherwise, confidence in his neutrality would be destroyed. However, he may just explain what the question (motion) is if necessary and NO MORE. Not only this, but also, after a motion is made and seconded, he should, of course, state it before debate takes place.

Q. Suppose the Chair feels a motion offered by a member is in poor taste or should not be entertained. The motion is seconded. Is there anything the Chair can do about it?

A. Yes, the Chair may ask the assembly, "Shall this question be discussed?" The assembly then votes on the Chair's question. The question requires a 2/3 vote in the negative to suppress the original question.

Q. Has the Chair power to force a member to serve on a committee?

A. No.

Q. Is it the presiding officer's duty to be courteous and tactful to a member who might blunder in making a motion or fail to stick to his point in discussion?

A. Yes, always. It is important to remember that the Chair MUST never become excited, angry, partisan, or tyrannical under any circumstances whatsoever; otherwise he can be removed as an incompetent presiding officer. However, the Chair must also be firm in correcting the member who is in error.

The Optimist Club bus to

Rehabilitation Story

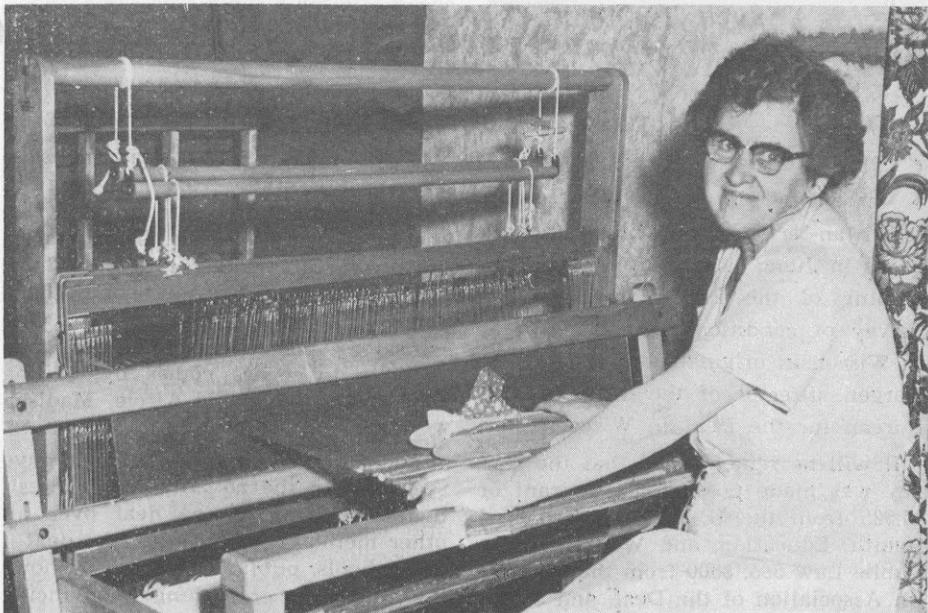
By STAHL BUTLER

TWO MIDDLE-AGED deaf sisters lived out in the country with their aged father. When a Vocational Rehabilitation field agent went to see them, they would not let him in the house. Harley DuVall appealed to me for help. I was then working out of the Vocational Rehabilitation state office.

A few simple signs about the Flint School, and one of the deaf teachers there, Clyde Stevens, and we were admitted. One sister took out across the hills and soon came back with a hearing family of relatives.

All were anxious to know why we were there. They suspected us of being hearing aid dealers because two salesmen had recently taken about three hundred dollars of their money and left two hearing aids that they could not use.

Mary and Hanna Jensen had gone to the Michigan School for a few years, and then had been kept at home because, according to the report, they were sick so much at school. Now approaching middle age, they were living with their father. During the tourist season they cleaned cabins and took in washings, but the year around they were to a great extent dependent upon



Mary Jensen

the old-age pension of the father, who was very old and in poor health.

In checking available assets upon which to build rehabilitation plans, we found that Mary had made some very nice rugs. After careful checking with the hearing members of the family, the vocational rehabilitation agent ordered her a loom and arranged for someone to thread it and teach her how to use it.

Hanna brought out some examples of fairly good woodwork that she had made with a ten-cent hammer, a coping saw, and a six-inch square and a folding ruler. Again, after careful council with the family, the rehabilitation worker ordered a full set of small wood-working tools that were selected by the high school wood-working teacher. The teacher went to the home

two or three evenings to teach the deaf woman how to use the tools and soon reported that there was no need for him to go any more.

All the above was in 1950 when I was working for Vocational Rehabilitation. Since that time we have established a better hearing society in nearby Ludington. These sisters were brought to my attention again because they were tested in our hearing testing mobile unit and we were faced with recommending or not recommending a hearing aid for Mary.

One of our staff members suggested that a lumber yard provide a small load of scrap lumber, and the scraps were delivered, way out in the country. Mary and Hanna were asked to display their products at a church bazaar at Christmastime and the Jensen products sold better than anything else. When our lipreading teacher, Mrs. James A. Eddy, took the money and the unsold items out to the Jensen house, and Hanna saw that just one small item made by her was unsold, she jumped off a high porch to show her appreciation. Garments unsold at rummage sales go to Mary for rags, and women are now taking their rags to Mary with special orders. The church women are also saving nylon hose for Mary's rug making projects.

The Jensen sisters are a good example of needy deaf adults who are not known to other deaf people. The story shows that the first approach to needy deaf people should be made by someone who understands the deaf; after that, other people can carry on. The effectiveness of the local better hearing society is clearly demonstrated, and the fact that our organization serves both the deaf and the hard of hearing.



Hanna Jensen

Wisconsin Survey Shows Advantages of State School and Trades Training

By ROGER M. FALBERG

READERS OF *The SILENT WORKER* will recall an article appearing on these pages in June, 1956, entitled "The Beginning of the End?" announcing a survey of conditions among the deaf of Wisconsin originated by Robert W. Horgen, director of the State Service Bureau for the Deaf in Wisconsin.

It will be remembered that the survey was made possible by a grant of \$5,535 from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under Public Law 565, \$500 from the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, and \$1,345 from philanthropic organizations, manufacturers, and the deaf of Wisconsin. The survey was an attempt to determine whether or not a vocational program, embodying a training center or a workshop for the deaf in Wisconsin was necessary.

The story of the survey, together with the final report and its conclusions, can now be told.

All funds were raised chiefly through Mr. Horgen's untiring efforts; the federal grant was in a large part made possible by the work of Boyce R. Williams, consultant for the deaf and hard of hearing in the federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

When sufficient funds were available, Mr. John H. Dunn was selected by the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. While Mr. Dunn had had no previous contact with the deaf, he was well versed in survey tactics, having handled a similar survey for epileptics in Wisconsin. Two teachers at the state school and a third person skilled in the sign language traveled the state questioning the deaf over a period of approximately three months. In some cases, supervisors of the Rehabilitation Division gathered the information, especially in the northern part of the state.

On the basis of an estimate placing the deaf population at about 11 persons per 10,000 general population, the 866 deaf and hard of hearing people questioned consisted approximately one-quarter of the total deaf population of Wisconsin and thereby constitute the sample discussed in this article. The industrial area in the southern half of the state, which has 69 percent of the entire population, yielded 87.26 percent of the deaf people questioned.

The lengthy final report covers a total of 21 mimeographed pages, and

a good many pertinent statistics such as marital status, age, hearing of spouses and children, etc., must necessarily be overlooked in the summary. However, Mr. Horgen plans to have the report published in booklet form some time in the near future, and educators and leaders of the deaf may be able to secure copies by writing him at 312 Woodland Circle, Madison 4, Wisconsin

For years, leaders of the deaf have seen clearly the advantages of a residential school for the deaf over all other methods of educating the deaf—day schools, public schools, etc. Knowing this was one thing; convincing hearing people and parents of deaf children was something else again.

This state of affairs can readily be remedied. The Wisconsin survey bears out the theory, and this survey can be repeated in other states with grants under Public Law 565.

In every way, regardless of how the statistics are interpreted, the Wisconsin survey points in one direction only—the unmistakable superiority of a residential school for the deaf in preparing its charges to take their places in industry. In this respect, the day schools apparently have failed.

Those questioned who had attended day schools for the deaf only, 36.67 percent of the sample had a median wage of \$62 weekly, 54.88 percent of those questioned, had a median wage of \$69 weekly. 8.44 percent attended both the State School and day schools, and the median of this group was \$60 weekly. The latter statistic is admittedly rather puzzling, but the report made no attempt at explanation.

In all fairness, it must be pointed out that a **median** and an **average** are two very different things. While an average is the sum of a column of figures divided by the number of figures, the median is the middle figure of a column.

For example, the **average** of 70, 69, 61, 59, 41 would be 60, while the **median**, or middle figure, is 61. Usually the difference is very slight, as shown here. Why the report is based on medians rather than averages is not explained, but doubtless Mr. Dunn, experienced in these matters, had sound reasons.

The report does not stop there, but delves still further into the realms of vocational education. To quote Mr. Dunn: "The importance of trade training stands out in the wage statistics.

As opposed to a median wage of \$65 for the entire sample, those completing training in skilled trades report a median of \$80. Those taking but not completing training averaged \$75, and those with no specialized training average \$50 weekly." There, in the plain language of a disinterested statistician, is what the deaf of Wisconsin and the United States have been trying to tell legislators for years!

To facilitate comparison, the sample was divided into three groups: Those who used oral methods exclusively, those using oral plus non-oral (sign language) methods, and those using non-oral methods exclusively. How did these groups stack up against each other?

To begin with: 216 of those questioned reported wages of \$70 and over. While 10 percent of the entire sample reported using speech and lip-reading only in communication, **only 3.27 percent of the 216 in the higher wage bracket used oral communication exclusively.**

There were 65 unemployed persons included in the sample. Of these 65, **23.08 percent used speech alone as a means of communication.**

While Mr. Dunn's report gives only percentages, let's break these percentages down into actual numbers, as far as we are able: 866 were questioned, and approximately 87 used oral methods of communication exclusively. Of these 87, only seven (8 percent) were employed at the rate of \$70 or more per week, while 20 (22.9 percent) were unemployed.

Of the 46.76 percent or approximately 405 persons using speech plus signs as the "most general means of communication," 118, or **29 percent of the 405** were earning \$70 a week or better. Only 5 percent, or 22 persons using both oral and non-oral means of communication, are unemployed; as contrasted with 22.9 of the oralists!

Certainly, it is obvious that the oralists are not practicing what they preach. Whereas 278 of the group questioned attended only day schools, only 87, or 31 percent, are using speech and lipreading as their sole method of communication!

In the non-oral group, those using signs alone, the 373 persons in this group comprise just over 43 percent of the 866 questioned. In proportion, just over 43 percent (28 persons) of the 65

unemployed are in this group. No figures are given indicating the percentage of non-oralists earning over \$70 per week.

Another curious aspect: Of the 866, 75.4 percent were found to be completely deaf, and 82.4 percent of those earning over \$70 a week were totally deaf.

On the female side of the ledger, 44.3 percent of the women interviewed were found to be housewives. But the report goes on to say, "For the girl whose vocation is not that of a housewife, job difficulties often arise . . . The female deaf in the non-metropolitan area seems to be in an especially difficult position with housework, hospital work, restaurant work, etc., high on the occupational list and often under \$30.00 weekly."

Indications are that extensive training of deaf girls as typists, IBM card punchers, duplicating machine operators and bookkeeping machine operators is in order.

Regarding discrimination against the deaf, Mr. Dunn reports. "Discrimination against the deaf remains, to be sure, but it is not as pronounced as in many handicaps. Only 65 of the deaf surveyed reported they could not find work, and factors other than deafness doubtless figured in some of the unemployment. Certain of the deaf were recent graduates, some were in advanced years, some had other disabilities, others just weren't where the jobs were, and still others apparently did not adjust well personally to job situations. One cannot therefore blame all unemployment on discrimination."

As to the overall employment picture, the report says, "The position of the deaf in Wisconsin industry can be considered as good. Employment stands at a high level, and while the median wage of \$65 is below the state average (\$85.22), the upper limits of the range show a group of definitely superior deaf well above average."

The report's conclusions are noteworthy.

"Although the position of the deaf in Wisconsin is for the most part good as indicated by high levels of education and employment, there is room for economic improvement in a large segment. The answer to this need would appear to lie primarily in broadened vocational training.

"When the deaf enter the job market, it is wise for them to have compensated for their deafness through acquisition of skills in which hearing is no factor. Many have not so compensated. This lack of training certainly shows up as a cause for the lower median wage shown for the deaf as compared to the general population . . .

"Findings also suggest definite needs for improving the position of the female deaf . . .

"Another factor in failure to enter work related to training (only 38.5 percent of those questioned had jobs for which their vocational training had prepared them) lies in the disabled person's often desperate need for work and a willingness to take the first thing that is offered regardless of training. Job placement offices can improve this situation with greater emphasis on relating the deaf's skills to a suitable job. Placement statistics are not as important as placing a qualified person in work commensurate with his capabilities.

"Closely related to all of these conclusions is rehabilitation. Greater utilization of rehabilitation services by the deaf could help answer some of the guidance and training problems and improve job replacement."

So ends the report.

But it is not Mr. Horgen's intention to stop there. His work has only just begun.

For, enlightening as the report may be, it will do no good lying dormant. More intensive vocational training for the deaf of Wisconsin, is now a proven necessity, and it will be up to Mr. Horgen, together with the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education to see that it becomes a reality.

They are wasting no time. Already, John A. Kubiak, chief of the Rehabilitation Division, has asked Mr. Horgen to lay out a complete plan for improved training and guidance for the deaf of Wisconsin, and he will soon begin. This step-by-step approach may appear to be slow and tedious, but it is the only way to set up a sound, solid program that will not collapse because of inadequate preparation.

We're on our way!

INTERPRETERS IMPORTANT FOR EFFECTIVE COUNSELING

We believe that the ideal requirements for effective counseling of the deaf are first, a sound working knowledge of approved counseling techniques; second, mastery of the sign language; and third, a broad understanding of the background of the deaf. In states not presently able to meet these requirements, it is suggested that interpreters be secured to reduce the communication barrier at least until a fine degree of rapport can be developed between the counselor and the client. In many cases the interpreter may be a member of the school staff. However, in all difficult cases it would be very



Schaff-Peterson Wedding

Miss Cecilia Catherine Schaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Schaff, Ryegate, Montana, became the bride of Ronald Peterson, of Harlowton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elver Peterson of Butte, June 8th.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a floor length net over satin gown trimmed with metallic lace. A small hat trimmed with seed pearls held her net veil. She carried a bouquet of red tea roses.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Bernice. The bridesmaids were Esther, a sister of the bride, and Ardyth, a sister of the groom. Joanne Schaff, a cousin of the bride, was flower girl. Her usher was Robert Hagel and the ring bearer was Ronnie Hagel, twin cousins of the bride.

Don Schaff served as best man. Ushers were Curtis Peterson and Jack Schaff.

Following the ceremony, a reception was served by the Altar Society Ladies. Assisting at the reception were Ellen Dietsch, Darlene Ostrum, Ingeborg Nerhus, and Carol Corcoran. Nelly Nerhus was in charge of the guest book.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are graduates of the Montana School for the Deaf. The young couple are now residing in Harlowton, where he is employed by the Times-Clarion.

desirable to obtain the thinking of school personnel with respect to planned services. (From an address by Boyce R. Williams on "Requirements for Effective Counseling of the Deaf in a Cooperative Education and Rehabilitation Program")

An Investigation of Insurance and Insurance Problems Pertaining to the Deaf

By R. K. HOLCOMB

THIS INVESTIGATION was undertaken to discover the present status of the deaf in the insurance field. It looked into the fields of life, health, and accident, and automobile collision and liability insurance. As far as the author was able to discover there has been no extensive study of insurance as it pertains to the deaf.

Questionnaires were sent out to insurance companies all over the country inquiring as to their policy toward giving coverage to the deaf in the fields of insurance mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The returns were evaluated and tallied.

Form letters were sent to state insurance officials inquiring about the laws, rulings, and restrictions of their states that pertained to the deaf.

Form letters were also sent to forty-five schools for the deaf inquiring about the kind of health and accident coverage that these schools carried.

The author wrote a number of personal letters to sources where he might find material for this study. These sources that he contacted included most of the heads of schools for the

deaf, state insurance officials, officials of insurance companies, noted deaf people, Britannica Library Research Service, and Institute of Insurance.

Some personal interviews were made in Knoxville with officials from different insurance companies.

All of the books and literature that could be found on the subject were read thoroughly.

The study lists the companies, schools, and states in their respective areas of insurance indicating each one's own position in their relations with the deaf.

The study also goes into detail about the Assigned Risk Plan in which some deaf applicants are placed when they cannot obtain insurance through the normal channels.

In conclusion the author can truly state that the deaf have made tremendous progress in the insurance field since the turn of this century. He can further state that they can make even more progress in the years to come if they will gather and compile data proving beyond doubt that they are good insurance risks. From this small beginning along this line it is hoped that he with the help of others can carry on.

Life Insurance

Summary and Compilation of Answers to Questionnaires Pertaining to Life Insurance for the Deaf as Sent to 55 Life Insurance Companies

Questionnaires were sent out to fifty-five of the larger life insurance companies picked at random from The Unique Manual and the New National Underwriter Life Reports published by the National Underwriter Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1956. Fifty or 91 per cent of the questionnaires sent out were returned.

There were no companies replying to the questionnaires that did not accept the deaf as insurance risks. The five companies not returning their questionnaires were naturally open to question. They may or may not issue life insurance to the deaf.

Thirty-two or 64 per cent of the fifty companies replying attached extra premiums on the policies they issued to the deaf. These extra premiums depended, more or less, on the type of deaf applicant and his degree of deafness.

Typical replies to the question referring to the extra premium clause

were similar to the one given by Acacia Mutual which stated that no extra premium was charged unless the applicant was totally deaf and did not use a hearing-aid.

Other companies such as Aetna stated that ordinarily they did not charge an extra premium, but in cases of extreme deafness they took into consideration the occupation of the insured and his normal exposure to injury and that they might, in addition to limiting amounts they would issue, charge an extra premium.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company declared that in general deafness had no bearing on the insurability of a risk for insurance.

Most of the companies charging an extra premium had it set at \$2.50 per \$1000 above their standard rates.

One company, Mutual Life Insurance

of New York, had a higher extra premium than the preceding one just mentioned. Theirs ran from \$3 to \$4 more each year for every \$1000 of life insurance.

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company's extra premium rates were the lowest in the field excluding the companies which had no extra premium at all. The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company charged \$1.75 to \$2.50 extra per \$1000.

Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company did not charge an extra premium for deafness as such but they stated that there might be an extra premium imposed because of the disease or disorder which caused or was causing the deafness.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company brought out the case of deaf mutism. Here, as with total deafness, some cases may be placed in their first substandard classification with a small extra premium although the best cases in this group could still qualify for standard insurance with no extra premium.

Monumental Life Insurance Company made mention of mutism, too, and their policy toward it was somewhat along the same lines as Metropolitan. They had some cases in this group qualifying for standard rates and others not doing so.

New York Life Insurance Company stated that for individuals who had lost their hearing after having learned to speak they issued life insurance, disability waiver of premium benefit and double indemnity benefit at standard rates with no extra premium. For individuals who were congenitally deaf or who lost their hearing before learning to speak their usual extra premium rating was \$2 per \$1000 for the life insurance benefit with waiver of premium at three times normal rates and double indemnity at two times normal rates. However, life insurance without extra premium was offered to certain individuals in this latter group who met the following conditions:

1. Was 25 years of age or more.
2. Had no medical impairments and a normal build and family history.
3. Was well adjusted in gainful employment suitable to the handicap and living in good economic circumstances.

4. Spoke well enough to be understood.

Northern Life Insurance Company usually required extra premium for deaf "mutism" as well as for total deafness. Their ratings were subject to etiology.

The Travelers Insurance Company considered applicants who were mutes or had uncorrectable total deafness on an individual basis, the evaluating factor being: educated and adjusted to the condition, self-supporting through normal business activity, normal mentality, and without associated impairment. In cases where they were not able to issue standard insurance, the extra premium was minor as the degree of mortality variation anticipated is insignificant.

The chief underwriter of Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Company, R. W. Wait, had deaf parents and had associated with various deaf groups for a number of years. He was inclined to feel that companies were justified in assessing a small extra premium for

deaf risks although he admitted that he had no statistical information on which to base this statement.

Added Restrictions

Thirty or 60 percent of the 50 companies had added restrictions or requirements for the deaf that did not apply to those with normal hearing. The waiver of premium benefit and the accidental death benefit were the most common of these restrictions.

Most of the companies admitted that they had difficulty in drawing the line as to where their restrictions applied and to where they did not.

Acacia Life Insurance Company pointed out that the waiver of premium benefit and the accidental death benefit were not issued to people who were totally deaf.

Bankers Life Insurance Company followed a similar policy as Acacia except that they did issue disability and double indemnity benefits at times and when they did it was done so on a rated basis.

Health and Accident

Questionnaires Received from 28 Companies.

Seventeen Companies Accepted Deaf Applicants.

Following Is a Summary of These Companies.

Extra Premium

Four, or 24 percent, of the companies issuing health and accident insurance to the deaf charged them an extra premium. Thirteen, or 76 percent, of the companies had no extra premium.

Restrictions

Twelve, or 71 percent, of the companies placed restrictions on the deaf when extending coverage to them. Five, or 29 percent, of the companies did not have any restrictions.

Policies Recorded Separately

Three, or 18 percent, of the companies recorded the policies issued to the deaf in separate files. Fourteen, or 82 percent, of the companies had no separate files for recording and filing the policies issued to the deaf.

Statistics

Two companies, or 12 percent of the companies stated that their statistics indicated that the deaf were poorer risks than other applicants. Fifteen companies, or 88 percent of the companies, had no statistics on this matter.

Liability and Collision Insurance

(Automobile)

Questionnaires Were Sent Out to 36 Companies.

Only 23 Answered after Several Attempts to Obtain More Returns.

Of These, 22 Accepted Deaf Applicants with No Extra Premium.

The Lone Company Not Accepting Deaf Applicants Had This to Say:

"In accordance with your request, we are enclosing the form which you sent us. As indicated in the form, we do not write insurance for deaf persons."

"In this matter, I shall have to confess that I am somewhat personally prejudiced because on two occasions a deaf person has struck my car although the accident could have been avoided if the operator could have heard my

warning horn. In each case, the deaf person backed into my car as I was moving into a driveway behind him."

Typical replies were the following two letters: (From a company on the east coast)

"This company, along with most other companies writing automobile, liability and physical damage coverage has made an agreement not to discriminate against an individual be-

cause of a physical impairment . . .

"This company writes both physical damage and liability insurance on deaf persons. There is no extra premium for such coverage, and the only restrictions is that we may investigate carefully to determine whether or not the insured is qualified to drive an automobile. Of course, if his license would indicate that he has to have certain mirrors or other equipment on the car, we would insist that such equipment be installed before we would write the coverage.

"We do not file records separately on deaf persons and there are no actual statistical data available which would indicate whether or not such persons are better or worse than the average driver."

(From a company on the west coast)

"In both the collision and the liability portions of your questionnaire you ask if there are additional restrictions or requirements for the deaf that do not apply to those with normal hearing. We have answered this as "No"; however, we hasten to add that in this connection we do have a recommendation to make. It is earnest recommendation to all those who are deaf that they install adequate rear view mirrors on their automobiles. In other words, it is our opinion that since the individual does not have the advantage of hearing cars on one side or the other which might be approaching from the rear, as does the average person, this could be a handicap . . .

"We do not maintain any separate records on drivers who are deaf as against those who are not.

"One other recommendation which I always make to our customers who are deaf is that they be extremely careful when they are driving in connection with their conversations. It has been our experience that most people who are deaf have to talk with the other occupants in the car either by reading their lips or by sign language, either of which would of necessity take the operator's eyes off the roadway. The most serious accident that I can recall involving persons who are deaf has occurred because the operator was watching his wife or some other occupant in the automobile talk either by sign language or by reading their lips. The automobile ahead stopped and the operator did not see it in time to avoid a rear end collision.

"Perhaps some specific information to each person who is deaf to refrain from talking while operating an automobile would be in order. We are passing this on for whatever you feel it is worth."

Do Times Change? Perhaps Not Much

(The following is taken from the Report of the Committee on Insurance at the Seventh Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. The report was made by the Rev. J. H. Cloud, chairman of the committee. The report refers to the availability of life insurance to the deaf at that time.)

Only reliable legal reserve (old line companies) were investigated. In each case the reply was received from the home office. But it should be noted that totally deaf persons hold policies in a few companies which stated their rule was to refuse such applicants. In order to give an idea how different companies regarded these risks, a few extracts from their letters are herewith given:

(1) Each case is decided upon its own merits.

(2) We consider whether or not the cause of deafness is such as to add to the hazard of the risk. And whether on account of occupation, surroundings or habits the hazard is affected materially by the deafness.

(3) We would insure if occupation is of a clerical or professional nature, not exposing applicants to undue street hazards; good eyesight and a quick, bright intellect. Such a one would be a better risk than one who was not totally deaf, as he would not trust to his hearing at all.

(4) Not safely insured on account of the hazard of accident.

(5) We possess no statistics.

(In the report there were lists of insurance companies. Seven of them were reported as willing to insure the

totally deaf at their regular rates: John Hancock Mutual, National Life, New England Mutual, New York Life, Phoenix Mutual, United States Life, Provident Life and Trust.)

(The following were willing to insure the totally deaf at regular rates but restricted them to an endowment policy costing so much more as to require, in fact, an extra premium: Metropolitan Life, Vermont Life, Washington Life.)

(Extra premiums usually of \$5.00 per \$1000 of insurance were charged by these companies: Equitable Life, Manhattan Life, Mutual Life, Provident Savings Life, Union Mutual, Union Central.)

(Companies absolutely refusing to insure the deaf on any terms were: Aetna Life, Berkshire Life, Connecticut Mutual, Germania Life, Hartford Life, Home Life, Maryland Life, Massachusetts Mutual, Michigan Mutual, Mutual Benefit, Northwestern Mutual, Penn Mutual, Pacific Mutual, State Mutual, Travelers, Prudential.)

(In Mr. Holcomb's study all of the 1904 companies in the foregoing paragraph which are still in existence now accept deaf applicants. Some of them still have extra premiums or certain restrictions.)

PRESIDENT HAYES ONCE SLEPT ON WHAT IS NOW TENNESSEE CAMPUS

In a visit to Knoxville in 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes was entertained at the country estate of Colonel Perez Dickinson. The ante-bellum mansion of his Island Home plantation is now the superintendent's residence at the Tennessee School for the Deaf. Since the Tennessee School moved to its present location in 1924, the mansion has undergone two renovations.

BOUND VOLUME IX

Volume IX of THE SILENT WORKER is now being prepared and any readers or subscribers wishing one of these handsomely bound books may order it now. Volume IX contains the issues from September, 1956, through August, 1957.

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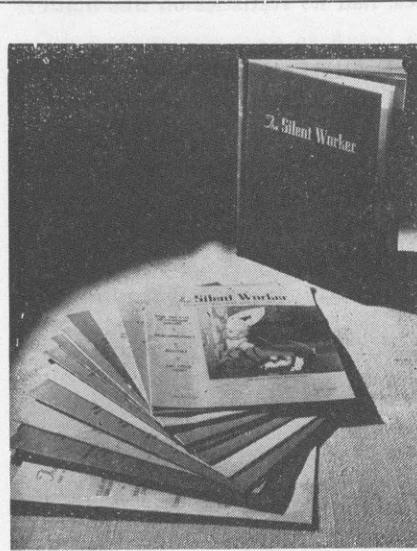
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The Silent Worker

2495 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley 4, California



Membership Drive To Start Soon

In accordance with plans made in St. Louis last July, the National Association of the Deaf will soon start an extensive membership campaign. Board Member G. Dewey Coats, of Fulton, Mo., will head the drive.

Major emphasis will be on the Dollar-a-Month Club feature of NAD membership. This form of affiliation was the result of committee work done at the Cincinnati convention in 1955. A person joining the club signs a pledge and includes with it his initial payment. The home office makes an individual form which is returned to the new member, along with a business reply envelope. Each month the membership form and the one dollar dues are sent in to the home office.

The SILENT WORKER is sent to members of the Dollar-a-Month Club as long as they remain in good standing.

In the NAD structure of memberships the Dollar-a-Month Club is really the "Advancing Member" type of affiliation. An amendment adopted at St. Louis defines this as follows: "Anyone otherwise eligible for regular membership may become an Advancing Member by paying dues of one dollar per month. He shall receive a free subscription to the official publication of the Association."

Other types of memberships in the NAD were described in full in the August, 1957, issue of *The SILENT WORKER*.

Southern Regional Workshop Being Planned

A southern regional workshop somewhat similar to the recent institute at White Plains is being planned for the summer of 1958 in Knoxville, Tennessee. The project, if the application for a grant is approved, will be under joint sponsorship of the University of Tennessee, the Tennessee School for the Deaf, the Office of the Vocational Rehabilitation, and the National Association of the Deaf.

Tentative dates for the workshop are July 14-18. The proposed designation is "Orientation to the Deaf: A Guide for Rehabilitation, Education, Health and Welfare." Major emphasis will be a better understanding of the deaf adult and his problems. Superintendent W. Lloyd Graunke, of the Tennessee School, is coordinator.

The Educational Front and Parents' Department

By W. T. Griffing, Editor

Whatever has become of that elusive dead line? We dimly recall seeing it lying around somewhere gasping for an extension of time. All of a sudden we took off for St. Louis where we encountered the brighter things of life,

and for the three R's of us, we cannot remember what happened to that line, our line, that is. It may be even more dead for all we know; but we are here—ain't dat somethin'?

All aboard! The new NAD is rolling.

School is in full swing throughout the nation. That is wonderful. We would be a mighty poor sort of teacher were we not to wish every school, teacher, and pupil a very happy and successful year. Learning is such an exhilarating experience, both for the teacher and the pupil. The school that provides for a joyous classroom experience is thrice blessed.

We wish, though, that there could be more open-mindedness in the profession. There should be less of those extravagant claims which somehow do not dignify our educational goal in the long run. A theory is not worth its salt if it must be blown sky-high at the expense of the children we are pledged to serve. It is the rude awakening in the years ahead that hurts.

Let us in all honesty admit that there is a lot of good in every school and every system. The deaf have already said there is good in an all-oral school provided the child can be successfully taught by that system. Now, what does the other side say?

The \$1 A Month Club still functions.

At a conference of deans in a certain state it was agreed among these wise school people that more than just a degree is needed to make things really click in a classroom. The fact that a teacher, so-called, has a degree does not necessarily mean he is capable of setting his classroom afire, his pupils with it.

We are for training educators to take over in the classrooms, yes. But we know it takes more than a sheepskin to bring a teacher close to a little tyke's heart. The vision must be steady and clear; the understanding needs to be warm and mellow; and patience must blend with love so that there can always be a reassuring pressure in the

little hand so trustfully placed in yours. Look back to your school days and you will find the scene unchanged—it is always the teacher who accepted you that does the most good.

Education is no mere classroom affair, governed by so many hours of work and a framed degree on the wall. It is a task that demands the whole of your heart as well as the best of your knowledge.

If you like this nonsense, say so with \$3.50.

We were no little amazed recently by a newspaper account of a divorce trial on the coast involving a young deaf man who has been in the news for many years because of the prominence of his parents. He has been held up as a prime example of what oral training can do for the deaf.

This young man whom we truly pity admitted to the court that he was unable to read the lips of his lawyers, and the court, in turn, said it could not understand his oral testimony. His mother volunteered her service as interpreter. Furthermore, his only income, so said the parents, was that which came from a small trust fund, a gift from his parents.

If this be an example of "restored to society," well, we are content to remain outside the fold. And, we will have plenty of company, bet your life!

You don't borrow a toothbrush.

Why borrow the SW?

An advertisement for a certain hearing aid caught our attention. It read: "Suddenly, I'm welcome! 'Unless you've had my experience,' said this mother, 'you can't realize what it means to ring a doorbell, and know a warm welcome awaits you. . . . People no longer seem aloof. . . . They're glad to see me.' "

Now, does that mean only those fortunate enough to be able to use a hearing aid are welcome in the homes of friends. Does it mean that people really do not care to go to the trouble of conversing with non-users of hearing aids? If so, it rather upsets the theory that lipreading provides for normal living. In short, this ad takes a dim outlook on the ability of the deaf to make themselves welcome in the homes of friends and acquaintances. Personally, we think it is absurd.

The more we think of the phrasing of this advertisement, the more amazing it seems.

Minnesota was the first to bless the new NAD.

Lots of folks, the charming type, rushed up to us at Knoxville and St. Louis to tell us that they actually do thrive on this nonsense. We wish we had kept careful count of all of those wonderful people because if we had we would know how many are on the SW subscription list. We actually got a kiss from a Mrs. America on first sight! Boy, what that did to our ego!

We like to know that we are liked. Vanity is our secret vice. The more we chew it, the handsomer do we look to ourselves every morning in our battered mirror. We forget that our pants are patched and that our shoes are run down at the heel, and that we owe millions, or is it billions? Thank you, good people, for those pats on the back. We would rather get the pat there, then patch the shirt, than get a kick in the you-know-where, then patch there. Now, we would not leave you for all the gold in the world, that is, not after a heck of a wrestling bout with temptation.

Let's all work for all the others.

The Occupational Survey is going along at a merry clip. All things come to an end, thus this survey does a fade out November 1. If you have not yet sent in yours, please do so.

Dr. Anders S. Lunde of the Department of Sociology of Gallaudet College, is very busy coding the papers already received. These IBM cards will be a storehouse of information for those who have need of data for their work in connection with the deaf.

This department, by the by, is in the final process of establishing the Central Index of Research on the Deaf. One of its many files will be the Occupational Survey IBM cards. Now, we are on our way! And, by the by, that Dr. Lunde is a jimdandy, a good friend of us all.

Oklahoma scared the wits out of Minnesota.

Here is a new educational wrinkle, not found in text books. Listen: At St. Louis, a big fellow from the wilds of Pittsburgh, wanted room service after midnight. Of course, he could not phone, so he hit on the scheme of leaving the phone off its cradle for a while. The result? The manager, house detective, fire department, do-it-yourself service, lost-found clerk, plus half a dozen other agency representatives descended on that suite armed with riot guns, fire hose, blow torches, roast breast of guinea hen, et al. Our portly friend gave such a mighty gasp of surprise that his pants

almost slid down, quite a feat if you know him.

Anyway, out of this came a plan. One ring meant that a bell hop was wanted; two, that room service was desired; and, three, that there was an emergency, such as fire, theft or illness. The operator at the switchboard was instructed to honor these signals, then send up such service as was desired.

Smart fellow, that Pittsburgh guy!

Have you helped the NAD?

Dr. Powrie Doctor, that guy who can get more out of a laugh than anyone we know, wrote to say that there are still lots of folks who think the deaf have no sense of humor. Ha! ha! We just wish we could get them all together and introduce them to our little pupil who told us he skipped study hall one evening so he could

go to bed early to keep from falling asleep in class the next day!

Even now, we are trying to figure out just what he meant.

We need that \$1. Send it in.

We held our breath when we saw the heading to the article written for the SW by David Mudgett. It all but scared us to death. It was "Breasts and Legs." We should have known that the celebrated leader of the deaf teacher section at Knoxville has the English language well under control. He was just talking about pieces of chicken. It pays to have a pure mind!

The SW needs you . . .

. . . like we need a raise

We have to rush off to school or we will be dead instead of the line. It has been nice talking to you, that is, if you have read to—WTG.

gether. Beginning as little tots, they learned to work and play and how to get along together. Isn't this ability to get along with other workers the most important ingredient for vocational success and happiness?

We feel the truth of this statement when we note that the only youngsters who need help are those who went to school too late, or dropped out of school too early or didn't go at all, or were maladjusted while they were in school.

I think that it is the residential side of the school that gets a major part of the credit. Classroom and shop experiences are not enough. Playground and dormitory experiences have done it. This ties in with the fact that many families spend a lot of money in order that their children may have the advantages of boarding schools. Also, we know that it is a good thing for a youngster to be able to take care of himself away from home.

I think that this phase of a deaf youngster's education is so important that if I had a deaf son and unlimited funds with which to educate him, I would place him in a state school for the deaf not later than at the junior high level.

If I had a deaf son, I certainly would get him into a nursery school as early as possible where I would expect him to be exposed to hearing aid amplification. I would place him in a private or day school, and I would make the choice by teacher rather than by school. I would work with him at home and do everything possible to build in him an ability to speak and read the lips aided by all the hearing aid amplification that would be possible or practical. At about the age of twelve, I would be willing to settle for speech and lip-reading ability as developed to that date, and thereafter be satisfied if that level of oral ability could be maintained. Naturally I would be very glad if it could be improved. At that time I would put him in a state school for the deaf with the hope that the emphasis for his future development would be on academic achievement and social adjustment, and not on oral communication. In those early state school years, I would hope that the emphasis would be on vocabulary, sentence structure, and language comprehension, spelled, written and read. As a deaf student, I would hope that he would have the opportunity to do almost everything that hearing boys do. As a part of his life in the residential school, I would hope that he would have an opportunity to date deaf girls in some way like hearing couples do. In his last two years of school I would like to see some cor-



Stalling Along...

By Stahl Butler

Executive Director, Michigan Association for Better Hearing

Typically deaf youngsters cannot get their basic education in schools for the hearing. They can benefit from participation in many groups such as gym, arts and crafts, shops, and others, depending on circumstances. A very capable youngster who has sufficient drive, a natural language pattern and an ability to read can get along well in public school, just like a deaf student can get A's in college courses by digging in the library. Such youngsters are very much the exception.

The typical one-room day school for the deaf may have all the disadvantages of a one-room country school and none of its advantages. Enrollment may be too large; the teacher may have as many classes as she has pupils and usually there is a lack of teacher supervision. Whereas such a one-teacher school may enable several families to keep their kiddies at home, and the teacher may do an excellent job for the children, the basic facilities of such a school are so limited that registration should be limited to a very narrow age span.

However, deaf people must realize that there are certain advantages in favor of the day school. The teacher is well paid, the teacher and parents can easily get together on common problems, and there is a strong motivation for early speech and lipreading skills because the children are in a hearing environment. However, the most important thing is that very young children should be at home.

Deaf people know the obvious advantages of a state school for the deaf. Classes are better graded, vocational and homemaking training are a part of the curriculum, and there are special guidance and other services. Signing is not taught, but deaf children learn to sign from each other as a part of learning to be deaf. The uninformed score this as a terrible disadvantage.

The greatest benefit that the residential school holds out to deaf youngsters is the opportunity to not be different. At home and in other schools the deaf youngster has been the only deaf one. When a deaf boy comes to the residential school he looks around and says to himself, "This is for me." One deaf man said that his accumulated personal maladjustment dropped off him like rain off an umbrella. No one feels that he is different. Each has an opportunity to develop normally in the absence of a handicap because all are in the same boat.

I have wondered at the success the American schools for the deaf have in turning out happy, capable, self-supporting citizens. Considering the severity of the handicap, I think this record is remarkable. Have the deaf succeeded so well because of the excellent teaching and the amount of information that teachers have given them? Has their success come from their learning to use excellent vocational equipment? I think this high general achievement comes from the fact that deaf children have had the opportunity of being to-

rection and teaching of sign making and some literary society experience in public speaking and parliamentary law.

To the best of my judgment, such a young man would have the best possible preparation for college and for a full and useful happy life, finished off by his working and playing and living with young people of his own kind in a residential school for the deaf.

As I Remember Him: Grantland Rice

by Jess M. Smith

During my undergraduate days at the University of Tennessee from 1937 to 1941 it was my privilege to be sports editor of the student semiweekly newspaper, The Orange & White, in the era of three great Tennessee football teams—the 1938, 1939, and 1940 juggernauts. I must admit I grew somewhat bold in my efforts to help the athletic department's publicity man in making the Volunteers nationally known.

Among the big-time sports writers I included in a barrage of letters extolling the merits of Coach Robert R. Neyland's teams was the dean of them all, Grantland Rice, a native of Tennessee but an alumnus of Vanderbilt University. Lo and behold! Rice, among many others, announced he was coming down for the 1939 Tennessee-Alabama game.

Anybody who has read Rice's autobiographical *The Tumult and the Shouting* will recall how he invariably persuaded Clarence Budington Kelland to accompany him on his cross-country jaunts to attend sports events. Kelland was with Rice on this Knoxville trip, black shoestring tie and everything.

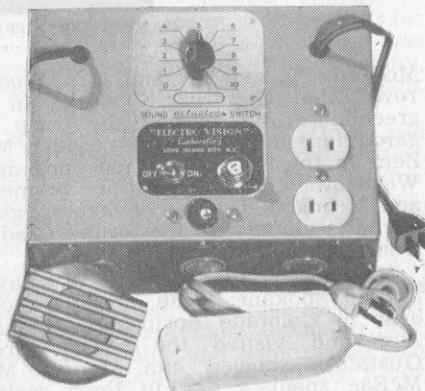
Tennessee defeated Alabama that afternoon, and the visiting authors got their money's worth in Johnny Butler's meandering 56-yard run through the entire Alabama team. After the game I lingered behind until Rice finished his story. Then I walked across the campus with him and Kelland to show them a cab stand.

Rice was the picture of graciousness and downright friendliness that endeared him to all with whom he came into contact with during his eventful life.

A little over two months later I accompanied the Volunteers to the Rose Bowl. There in California Rice greeted me with a broad grin. At that time his daughter, Florence Rice, was in the movies and was one of Tennessee's hostesses. That was the last time I saw Rice, and thereafter he was more a hero than ever.

ELECTRO VISION LABORATORY

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Baby Cry Relay

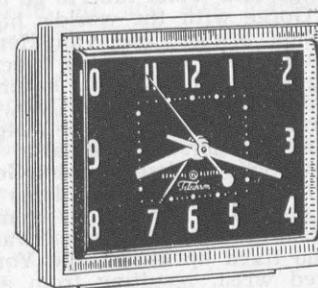
Operates lights in the home as well as a vibrator in mother's bed to inform whenever baby is actually crying. This device is TUNED to respond mainly to sounds of crying characteristics and does not give false signals from normal room sounds such as talking, walking, etc. Hundreds of these are in constant use 24 hours of the day in homes of happy mothers and babies.



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These operate lights and vibrators whenever the door bell rings. Supplied in steady and flashing type signals with automatic turn off $\frac{1}{2}$ minute after bell rings. Made for use with one, two or three door bells. Can be supplied for connection to telephone auxiliary relay.



Luminous Face

Electric Switch Clock

A beautiful white plastic bedroom clock, with switch installed by us to actuate vibrator, as well as lights, VERY EFFECTIVE and widely used by the deaf throughout the world to awaken them ON TIME.



Electric Vibrator

A small rounded plastic device, to be placed under the sleeper's pillow. Has a powerful vibration with a minimum of noise and when used in conjunction with our various control systems is very effective in awakening the deaf. Can also be used in sofa or strapped to chair legs. Cool in operation and will last for many years.

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20TH OF EACH MONTH.**

COLORADO . . .

Tony Quintana, an employee of the Aircraft Mechanics in Colorado Springs, began his two weeks' vacation on August 10 when he boarded a United Arliner for Los Angeles, via Denver, where he spent a week with his sister, brother-in-law, and their three children. They went on sightseeing trips around Los Angeles and took trips up the Pacific coast. Tony then went by Trailways bus to El Paso, Texas, hoping to visit Juarez, Mexico, but missed going into Mexico because he didn't have his birth certificate. Then he went by bus to Alamogordo, N. M., to visit another sister and her family and then his brother who is stationed at Holloman Air Force base. Tony saw the New Mexico School for the Blind, but had no time to pay a visit. On the way home, he stopped to visit an aunt in Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Danti (nee Lillian Steffan) began their two weeks vacation on July 2nd, spending a week at the Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado, and then a few days in Durango visiting Mrs. Danti's parents whom they hadn't seen for nine years. A trip through Silverton and Montrose completed their return trip to Colorado Springs.

The forge plant building of the Aircraft Mechanics, Inc., where Tony Quintana is employed, was burned down on August 27th but instead of being laid off, Tony was placed on a guard shift around the burned building.

Mr. and Mrs. Juan Maez (nee Mary Ann Padilla) accompanied Mrs. Maez's sister and brother-in-law on an auto trip to California, where they spent a week in San Diego and some time in Los Angeles during August. Visits were paid to Knott's Berry Farm and the Ghost Town in Buena Vista, but they missed going to Disneyland. The vacationers went over the boundary line into Tijuana, Mexico, too.

Herman Butler, the hard working chef at the Colorado School, spent most of his vacation taking a much needed rest and made a trip to Gunnison to visit Fred Bailey, one of the early-day pupils, and Tom Sanderson, a well-to-do cattleman. Herman then went to Grand Junction to visit John Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn

McElhinney and Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Ellie. Glenn still works in a greenhouse; he learned the trade in gardening and floriculture under Mr. Zenz in the Colorado School long ago. Woodrow still works in a creamery and is married to an Arkansas girl; Glenn is married to the former Gladys Andress.

Malcom McRae, a trimmer in a saw-mill in Spokane, Wash., made a stop-over in Colorado Springs on August 23rd and visited the school. Fred Gustafson showed him around. Mr. McRae spent a day in town seeing some of the scenic attractions before going on to Denver; he had been to Portland, Ore., San Francisco, and Salt Lake City before coming to Colorado Springs via the Royal Gorge. On the return trip from Denver he went through the famed Moffat Tunnel, six miles long.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Van Hemert of Des Moines, Ia., were visitors to the Colorado School on August 26th and again Fred Gustafson was their guide. The Van Hemerts visited all the scenic attractions in and around the Springs, being Pikes Peak, Seven Falls, Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Cheyenne Mountain, with its zoo and the Will Rogers Shrine, and the Cliff Dwellings, and found time to go to the Royal Gorge with the world's highest suspension bridge. The Van Hemerts were on their two weeks vacation visiting Mrs. Van Hemert's sister and brother-in-law at Brighton, Colo., only eight miles from Miss Lucille Wolpert's farm at Henderson, and also with her Iowa School classmate, Mrs. George Dietz (nee Eva Adams) at Adams City. They said that Mrs. Van Hemert's brother-in-law, being a doctor, was the one who fixed up Miss Sadie Young's fractured wrist, resulting from a fall some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Short, of St. Louis, Mo., and their son arrived in Colorado Springs on August 31 to spend ten days visiting Mr. Thomas' mother, who is still employed as a room clerk at the Alta Vista Hotel, and also to visit his sister and family at Security, six miles south of Colorado Springs. During their stay they went up to the summit of Pikes Peak by cog rail and down on the bus.

Fidel Castro's eldest daughter, nine-year-old Judy, underwent a very serious heart operation in the Colorado General Hospital in Denver on July 18. After a nine-day stay in the hospital and two weeks at home, she returned to the Child Day Center with her four brothers, where she stays while her parents work. Fidel has been employed as custodian in Ritter Hall at the Colorado School for seventeen years and his wife recently took a job at the Fort Carson Laundry. Judy is well at this time of writing. The Castro family moved into

a better home at the north end of Colorado Springs. The Sunday edition of the Free Press of August 25th contained a story of Judy's operation and of her case before the operation.

DeRoy Stevens, of Colorado Springs, won a \$50.00 grand prize in the Denver Post Class "A" Snapshot contest—the prize picture appeared in the August 25th Sunday edition of the Post. It is among the prize pictures to be entered in the \$15,000 National Newspaper Amateur Snapshot Awards. Entitled, "Intense Student", it contained a verse from the Bible—"the eyes of the blind shall be opened and the ears of the deaf unstopped"—Isaiah. The picture showed a touching scene of a small deaf child learning to read lips at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. Stevens has been taking a course in lithography, sponsored by the state vocational rehabilitation bureau, in the Deits Camera Shop—since he was laid off from work in the film library at the Alexander Film Co. Stevens and his hearing wife, Charlotte, have as their hobby photography and developing. Stevens used to be the Palmer Hall boys' counselor and his wife was the girls physical director at the Colorado School, until two years ago when she took up teaching in the blind department.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, (nee Annie Godec), of Colorado Springs celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary on August 20th. William gave Annie a pair of genuine pearl earrings and Annie gave him a 14K. gold necktie clasp. William has been a shoemaker for thirty-seven years and has been in his own business for twenty years, the first ten years in downtown Colorado Springs and the last ten years on the West Side near their home. They also own a business building adjoining their shoe shop.

Mrs. Martin Lucas (nee Mabel Harris) underwent an ulcer operation in Glockner-Penrose Hospital on August 21st. She was well enough to attend the Pikes Peak Silent Club's picnic on Sept. 8th at Stratton Park.

William Henry spent a week with his daughter, Bertha Ann, and her husband, Alphonse, and their six-year-old son at a cabin in Crede, Colo., during August and caught 24 good-sized mountain trout. Mrs. Henry took charge of their shop and had Tony Anzlovar, of Pueblo, to help with the shoe-repairing for two days.

Bill Taylor, of Big Stone Gap, Wyo., was a visitor to the Colorado school on September 9th on his stop-over in the town on the way to Texas for a vacation.

Mrs. Margaret Herbold of Denver made a trip by plane to El Paso, Texas, to spend a week with her new grandson, second son of her daughter, Shirley Sicola. The baby made his debut August 16th. Margaret now has three grandsons.

The Richard E. Frasers I arrived back in Denver on August 23rd after a prolonged stay in southern California. Welcome back.

Laura Anderson, daughter of the Dick Andersons, won a Princess Trophy and placed second in group of ages five and six in a baby contest sponsored by a local VFW. Laura is now five years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Elstad and sons Johnny and Ronnie left Denver on

August 17th for their three weeks vacation, which was spent visiting the Scott Cuscadens and the George Propps, Mrs. Elstad's parents and sister, respectively, and in Devils Lake, North Dakota, visiting Loren's family. They took the trip by car and returned home September 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pavalko took one week's vacation the first of September and drove up to North Dakota to visit Ruby's parents and friends who live on farms near Bismarck.

The Herb Votaws took a trip down to New Mexico over the Labor Day week-end, visiting Belen, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe.

Miss Darlene Ostrum and Ingeborg Nerhus from Montana were in Denver recently looking for work, but finding no luck, have returned home.

The Rea Hinrichs are the proud parents of a second boy, born August 2, tipping the scales at 9 lb., 3½ oz. They have named him Zane Gerald. Their first son, Roy, is almost four years old.

KANSAS . . .

Richard Gallardo, Wichita, was a victim of a car thief not long ago when his car was missing from its parking place near his rooming house. Richard failed to lock the doors and the ignition was only partly locked. His car was found badly damaged near Tulsa, Okla. Fortunately, the car was insured.

Mr. and Mrs. Beegle (nee Mrs. Conner, formerly a Wichitan, but lately of Lincoln, Neb.) are now residents of Webb City, Mo. Mrs. Beegle is a victim of paralysis and is in the city hospital and is reported not doing so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Miller and daughter Della had a nice two week vacation in July. Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Price of Kansas City, they motored to Chicago, Illinois, where they spent three days visiting the aquarium and the historical and science museum and also several cousins they hadn't seen for 31 years. Then they attended the NAD convention in St. Louis, which they enjoyed so much; then through Indiana to Louisville, Ky., visited the famous Mammoth Cave; Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga and the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson. Then they went across to Rock City on Lookout Mountain, where they viewed beautiful scenery; visited the Helen Keller home in Alabama. A drive back into Tennessee took them to Memphis and then they went into Little Rock, Ark., where they visited the school for the deaf. They then drove through the Ozarks north to Branson, Mo., where they saw the Rock Table Dam and the White River. They returned home to Wichita via Kansas City.

Clarence Walz, Wichita, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Vanatta, and Carolyn Kay Stubbs, Wichita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stubbs, repeated their vows at a double ring ceremony in

Newton on Aug. 3. A few friends and relatives attended the ceremony. The young couple are recent graduates of West High School and are employed at Wichita State Bank. The groom is now attending Friends University in Wichita, where he plans to continue for three years, after which he will have full time work in the bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hamat, of rural Wichita, became grandparents for the ninth time when a daughter was born to their youngest child, Dorothy, now Mrs. Gilbert Ballinger of Benton, on August 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Beene Watkins and family, Wichita, had a week's vacation during August and visited Mr. Watkins' great aunt and uncle near Conway, Ark. Three great uncles and one great aunt also live there and the family were their dinner guests. One day was spent in Little Rock visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Raby, former Wichitans. Other stops were made at Thayer, Mo., the U. S. wildlife and fishing area near Mammoth Spring, Ark.; Spring River, Bull Shoals Dam, Norfork, Lake Henderson, Ark. At Thayer they were overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reed, former Wichitans.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Malm, Topeka, were in Abilene on August 11th visiting his father. They found him in good health despite his age of 87. The elder Malm can read well without glasses and still has his own teeth. Joe and Theora Malm met Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dillman and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nanney, all of Newton, at the Eisenhower Museum. Isn't it a small world?

Not all of us can be aunts or uncles of twins—Miss Mina Munz, Carl Munz, and Mrs. Beene Watkins, all of Wichita, recently were thrilled to have this experience when their brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Munz of Hudson, became parents of twin sons, Michael James and Patrick Thomas, on August 16.

Topeka was host to its annual picnic at Gage Park on August 18. A bountiful basket dinner was enjoyed by all who came. Close to 125 people participated in games, visiting and swimming. The Topeka bunch is making plans for the next annual picnic to be held at Shawnee Lake instead of Gage Park.

Misses Mina Munz and Pauline Conwell, Wichita, were overnight guests of the Joe Malms in Topeka and all took in the Topeka picnic.

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Foltz at their summer home near Neal on August 18 were Mr. and Mrs. Archie Grier and Misses Rae and Willa Field, all Wichitans. They had a good fill of fish caught by the Foltzes.

The Wichita IAM girls softball team (Doris Heil, a teammate) took double honors at Hutchinson August 19 when they won the State Women's Class B tourney with a final game win over host Hutchinson's Boosters, 5-0, and IAM pitcher Sue Kinyon was named the meet's outstanding player. She pitched all games for the Wichitans as they swept to the title. Miss Heil had a lot of fun playing with the team and will play with them again next summer.

A sad tragedy struck the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Wood (nee Georgiana Herman Brown) of Wichita, on August 12. Their 18-months-old daugh-

ter, Teresa, drowned in a private swimming pool still under construction late that morning. She was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital where she was taken by a resuscitator crew of the Wichita Fire Department. When Teresa disappeared from home, Mrs. Wood instituted a neighborhood search and she was found floating in a partly filled and partly completed pool. Funeral services for Teresa were held on Aug. 14 and she was interred in Wichita Park Cemetery. So sorry it had to happen. All friends extend their sympathy to the saddened family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Vanatta and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lichtenberger, all of Wichita, enjoyed their week's vacation visiting Denver and Colorado Springs in August. The children of the Lichtenbergers stayed with their aunt and uncle in Topeka while the parents were away. After the parents attended the Topeka picnic, they took their children home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsey of Olathe celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary with their friends at the Bill Wingfields' home on August 20. Mrs. Stanley Ferguson, Mrs. Sealey Lamm, and Mrs. Wingfield hosted the celebration. Among many cards of congratulations was one sent by Senator Frank Carlson from his office in Washington, D. C.

George Denton and son of Wichita batched for two weeks while Mrs. Denton visited with her daughter and

(Continued on Page 16)

International Catholic Association Has Successful Convention

The International Catholic Deaf Association successfully concluded its Eighth Annual Convention in Toronto, Canada, July 21 to 28, with Hotel Royal York as convention headquarters.

Officers, moderators, and delegates from 36 chapters throughout the United States and Canada deliberated on constructive business throughout the week. The highlights of the convention were the presence of His Eminence James Cardinal McGuigan at the banquet on Thursday evening and Most Reverend Francis Marrocco, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Toronto, and Mayor Nathan Phillips of Toronto on Monday evening at the reception.

Election of officers for 1957-1959 resulted as follows: President, John D. Carroll of Morristown, N. J.; First Vice President, Richard W. Bowdren of Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Second Vice President, Col. George Gordon Kannapell of Louisville, Ky.; Treasurer, Harold de Volpi of Detroit, Mich.; and Secretary, Mrs. Ann Hoernschemeyer of St. Louis, Mo.

Louisville, Kentucky, will be the 1958 convention site on July 6 to 12. Cleveland, Ohio, won the bid for the 1959 convention.

Over 926 registered with approximately 1600 taking in the convention during the week.—R. Browder.

Underwater Sign Language

A complete and authentic communication system for the diver or anyone wanting to learn the sign language. Over 200 basic signs are described and indexed. Some illustrated. 36 pp. Postpaid, \$1.50. V. A. BECKER, 36 Foss Avenue, San Anselmo, California.



Miss Lorraine Smith of New Jersey became the bride of Roy Stroedecke September 14 and in the above photograph Lorraine is shown surrounded by close friends who feted her at a bridal shower before her marriage. Left to right, standing: Mary Pease, Betty Eckstrom, Rita Walsh, Christine Morba, Fannie Bove. Seated, Barbara and Lorraine Smith and Sadie Pizzulo with Mary Kelly kneeling in front.

family in Menlo, Iowa, late in August. She also visited with friends, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Stover, and Mr. and Mrs. Olson in Atlantic, Iowa. She reported a fine visit.

Doris Heil, Wichita, recently figured in a car accident, just a block from her home. The right axle rod of the car came off and the car ran into a parked car which was pushed against another parked car. The first parked car and Doris' car were extensively damaged, and Doris received a big bump over her right eye and her passenger, a girl friend, was thrown against the windshield. She suffered an injury to her head and lost two front teeth. Doris' car insurance took care of the damages to the two cars.

At the regular meeting of the Wichita Association of the Deaf, the deaf children of Wichita and their parents were guests of the club on Aug. 24. The committee worked hard to see that the children had a good time and were kept busy playing various games. Around 125 people were at the club and everyone had a pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Madsen of Baton Rouge, La., visited the Wichita Club on Aug. 24th. They had been visiting with his parents at Peabody. We were pleased to meet and know them since he is a Kansas native. Mr. Madsen had been with the Louisiana School faculty several years. This fall he will join the teaching staff at Gallaudet College. They are facing the problem of house hunting and moving their furniture back with them to their new place. We wish him success and happiness in his new work.

Mrs. Roy Dillman, Newton, underwent an appendectomy August 25 in a Newton hospital where she stayed eight

days. The night before the operation she helped in the committee at the Wichita Association of the Deaf meeting. Perhaps she worked too hard. She is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Florence Stack, Olathe, visited her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Stack, in Baton Rouge, La., during August. Upon her arrival home in Olathe, she suddenly became ill and was in the hospital for two weeks. She has recovered nicely to return to her duties at the Kansas School.

Wilma Lawson, Wichita, is driving around in a '53 Ford custom sedan, for which she traded her '50 Nash.

New arrivals: a daughter, Jean Ann, weighing 7 lb. 1 1/2 oz., to Mr. and Mrs. Edward McGuire (nee Adelia Hill) on August 29th. A son, Rickey Nelson, weighing 6 lb. 9 oz. to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Smith (nee Evelyn Stites) of Colby, September 2. Congratulations to the happy parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Nyquist, Wichita, announce the marriage of their daughter, Carolyn Ann Poole, to Pvt. Joseph R. Cox on August 29th at the Holy Saviours Catholic Church in Wichita. The young couple are now in Fort Knox, Ky., where Joseph is stationed with the army.

Olathe, Kansas, was 100 years old the first week of September, and all the city and the county residents celebrated its centennial with big doings all through the week. It attracted many of the deaf on different days and among those who trekked out to Olathe were Mr. and Mrs. Clem Dillenschneider and Mr. and Mrs. Tony Japins (nee Marian Smith) all of Kansas City. The appearance of Buddy Rogers, the well known film star, husband of Mary Pickford, was one of the highlights.

Mrs. Fred Rolitz, nee Bessie Ringle, and Mr. and Mrs. Drum, all of Canoga Park, Calif., were overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Harms in Wichita on Sept. 7. The visitors were returning to their home after a trip to St. Louis for a visit with relatives and friends. They were former residents of St. Louis until moving to California a few years ago.

The bowling team formerly sponsored by Richmor Ice Cream Co. in Wichita is now called the Alley Cats and is sponsored by J. G. Heil, father of our Doris Heil. Doris, Willa Field, and Mina Munz are on the team.

Shirley Hanrahan was in Olathe visiting with her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thaine Ayers and daughter, and their mother, Mrs. Hanrahan. Shirley is returning to her studies at Gallaudet this fall.

Miss Sue Mog has been working in Denver, Colo., all summer since the college term closed and recently came home for a visit with her folks and friends in Wilson, Kan. She will complete her college work next spring.

Mrs. George Ruby, Wichita, was a hostess to a Tupperware party in her home on Sept. 10. It was an opportunity for the visitors to look around the new house into which the Rubys recently moved. They have a lovely home.

MINNESOTA . . .

Dick McLaughlin and Dick Stifter relinquished their steady positions at

Stillwater some time ago for greener pastures. It didn't take McLaughlin long to land a steady sit as linotype operator at Harrison Smith Printing Co., in Minneapolis. As for Stifter, he didn't have much luck, but after a fruitless search down in southern Minnesota, he came back to land a job as an operator at Columbia Heights Record plant. McLaughlin waited until school closed in June before he and his family found a place in St. Paul for their permanent home. So he commutes to his job daily. Stifter and family moved to new quarters in Minneapolis so as to be close to his job. At last reports, both Dicks are doing very well.

After a little wandering, Len Sunder found a job to his liking at Bruce Publishing Co. in St. Paul. He worked there for about five weeks when the bookbinders went on a strike which lasted about a week. Two other deaf persons—Willis Sweezo and John Fatuccci—had to cool their heels, too, before returning to their regular situations.

Percy Goff, of Delavan, Wis., was a short time guest of the Fred Schnabels, who brought him to Thompson Hall to get better acquainted with their friends Aug. 10.

Another visitor, from Chicago, Mrs. Harry Keesal, showed up at Thompson Hall Aug. 10. She took in the recent Minnesota Association of the Deaf convention which was held at Moorhead, Minn., the week before. Then she came down to be the guest of the Andrew Pangracas for at least a week. She made the homeward trek by plane on Aug. 11.

The W. Nesgoeds of NYC enjoyed two weeks of the cool breezes of Minnesota recently as guests of the Oscar Laubys at the latters' cottage at Cross Lake. On the eve of their departure, they dropped in at Thompson Hall to renew old acquaintances.

So far as Ye Scribe knows, only four Minnesotans—Mrs. Petra Howard, Philip Cadwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Marshall—attended the recent Gallaudet College reunion. According to news reports in the Minneapolis Star, Mrs. Howard was appointed to the committee in connection with the naming of nine new buildings at Gallaudet College. The alumni made a wise choice as she is familiar with the future plans at the college.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Leonard Johnson (nee Mary Ann Delaney), which occurred on July 6. She had been in failing health the last couple of years, but the last 10 days prior to her demise, she took a sudden turn for the worse. She was only 42 years old. She attended the St. Paul day school for several years before transferring to the MSD, from which she was graduated in 1937. Her first husband, Martin Exner, died about 10 years ago, and later on she married Leonard Johnson, who survives. Three daughters, one of them by her first husband, mother, Mrs. Delia Delaney, a sister, and a brother also survive. They have our sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Klein traveled to Toronto, Canada, for their vacation. On the way, they viewed Niagara Falls. They reported an enjoyable time.

CALIFORNIA . . .

They threw a big surprise Housewarming Party for Alvin and Margie Klugman at the new Klugman home on Oakhurst Ave., Los Angeles, the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 22, from 2 to 5 p.m. and friends filled the house from front to back, overflowing into the lovely rear lawn and crowding into the den. A wad of folding green was given to Alvin and Margie along with numerous useful gifts and those serving on the committee responsible for the pleasant event were: Messrs. and Mesdames Balacaier, Cowan, G. Elliott, Glenn, Grossman, Meyers, Hettlers, Pasley, Pink, Preston, Udkovich, and the Roger Skimmers and Bob Skimmers.

Kenneth and Cecile Willman postaled from Spokane, Wash., late in August to tell of their visit there to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sackville West en route to Seattle and other points. Four days were spent at the famous hotels at Lake Louise and Banff. The Willmans stopped over in Oregon to see Mr. and Mrs. George Hill of Salem on Labor Day and three days later they departed for Oakland, Calif., where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William West of Hayward on the outskirts of Oakland. The vacation trip was made entirely by train and proved most enjoyable.

Maud and Angelo Skropeta spent a week end up in Oakland visiting the Mike Skropetas and marvelling at the new home Mike and his wife have just purchased.

John Curtin wrote a newsy letter postmarked Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, during early September following a visit to Banff. John was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ferguson, whom he had not seen for ten long years while in Edmonton and wrote that Mr. Ferguson is president of the Edmonton Association of the Deaf as well as the Western Canada Association of the Deaf. Returning to Calgary John visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Barry Grove before going on to Vancouver, B. C., and then intended to hit the highway home to Los Angeles.

Scribbling postcards over tea and crumpets at the CPR Empress Hotel up at Victoria, B. C., Canada, in mid-August were Herb and Loel Schreiber with son Ken and daughter Nancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinhaus of St. Louis, Missouri, spent three weeks in California spending most of the time at the home of Mrs. Steinhaus' sister in Long Beach and visiting the sights at San Diego. They found time to attend church services in Los Angeles conducted by their friend Rev. Landon and also stopped off to renew acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Russell P. Handley. We were much pleased to meet Mr. and Mrs. Steinhaus upon the occasion of their attendance at a small gathering in Long Beach Sept. 14 and regret very much that we lacked the opportunity to see more of them and come to know them better.

Taking in the Lutheran Church picnic at Riverside August 25 were Mr. and Mrs. Harris of Lakewood, Mrs. Louise Quinn and Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal Cross of Santa Ana and Robert Matthews of Garden Grove. Meetings were conducted during the afternoon by

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The Silent Printer

By Ray F. Stallo

440 Miriam Way, Route 1
Colton, California



One of the nation's rarest official documents—the oldest existing United States patents—is now on exhibit in Ohio State University's new Law Building. Granted to Francis Bailey, a Philadelphia printer, on January 29, 1791, the patent assigns Bailey rights to a type-making process for a period of 14 years.

The parchment manuscript, written while the nation's capital was temporarily located in Philadelphia, bears the signatures of George Washington, then serving in the second year of his first term as president; Thomas Jefferson, as secretary of state; and Edmund Randolph, as attorney general.

Although the patent is unnumbered, it was the third to be issued by the government of the United States. The first two have been lost. Prof. Ervin H. Pollack, librarian of Ohio State's College of Law, said the Bailey patent "ranks next to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence as one of the oldest and rarest official American documents."

The patent was granted under the first act of Congress relating to patent matters. It is for: ". . . certain Methods, not before known or used, for forming Punches, by which to impress on the . . . Matrices of printing Types, whether such Type be for Letters or Devices, as well as to impress on any Metal or other Substances capable of receiving and retaining Impressions, various Marks which are difficult to be counterfeited; and the said Invention appears to be useful and important."

There seem to be a lot of confusion concerning the terms engraving and etching. The first is a purely manual operation performed on wood, metal and other surfaces with cutting implements or gravers. The second term denotes production of designs and printing surfaces by the chemical action of acids (mordants) on metals. Abiding by this strict classification, the term photoengraving is a misnomer, the proper technical term for the process being photoetching or photochemigraphy.

The inventor of steel engraving is unknown. The process probably was inherited from mezzotint engravings, who preferred steel over copper because of the greater durability of en-

gravings made on steel, and because finer lines and more delicate work could be executed on that metal. Genuine steel engraving is a strictly manual operation, and is widely used for social and business stationery.

Originating in the beginning of the 19th century, steel engraving was given impetus by Thomas Lupton's introduction of soft steel plates for the purpose. Long favored for portraiture, the method yet remains the recognized procedure for engraving of currency and banknotes, and was brought to its highest perfection (1865) by John Sartain—his skill with a burin has become a lost art! We have no record of any deaf being steel plate engravers. If there are any deaf engaged in this part of the "Art Preservative", we would appreciate hearing about them.

This month the National Amalgamated Directory of Silent Printers pays tribute to a Lady Silent Printer and a Senior Silent Printer.

Our Senior Silent Printer is Brother Dan M. Reichard of Poland, Ohio. Brother Reichard retired on June 1st after 40 years' service as hand compositor at the Republic Steel Corporation Printing Department at Youngstown, Ohio. Brother Dan celebrated his retirement by taking in the Deaf Olympic Games at Milan, Italy, in company of his wife. It is interesting to note that his place, so to speak, was taken by his daughter, who operates offset presses at the same plant. However, since the daughter is hearing she is not eligible to join the ranks of Silent Printers.

Our Lady Silent Printer is Sister Julia Willis, who is employed as linotype operator on news and commercial work at the Tampa (Fla.) Daily News. Sister Julia's home is in Memphis, Tennessee, and she is a product of the Tennessee School for the Deaf. She learned her trade at the Southern School of Printing in Nashville. We were given to understand that Sister Julia is unattached and we were told that she is a great admirer of bearded men. Since she is a "beaut," take our experienced word for it, you young fellows get bushy and busy.

It will be said that we were seen at St. Louis clean shaven and we will not deny it. Those of you who were in St. Louis will recall Mr. William

McKinley Stewart of Akron, Ohio, who was sporting a magnificent beard. Mr. Stewart approached us some time before the convention with an offer to rent our beard in order to assist him in his search for lady friends. We gladly accepted his proposition, being always ready to help our fellowmen. Mr. Stewart was continually surrounded by ladies at the meeting, proving again the potency of our elegant beard as a feminine eye catcher.

Swinging . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

two groups, the Riverside Chapter of the California Association of the Deaf, and the Lutheran Church for the Deaf.

Robert Matthews of Garden Grove is now working as a custodian at the Garden Grove High School cafeteria and putting in part time work at the Brookhurst School under the Garden Grove Elementary Schools District. Bob tells us that Willie Cheney is also working part time as a custodian at Riverdale School in the same district and says that he may be able to assist others interested in such part time work if they will contact him at his home, 1331 Ramona Place, Garden Grove, Calif.

We were not entirely forgotten by those who went abroad to Italy. Tom and Becky Elliott, busy as they were shepherding the tourists, found time to write and so did Art and Eva Kruger, who sent a card from Paris reminding us that our famous (?) can-can originated in that city. Vic Cookson kept our mailman busy delivering postals from all over Europe and when she got back home to Long Beach Sept. 20 presented us with a beautiful souvenir plate bought in Milan. Now, with the plates Iva brought us from Italy in 1954 and the one from Honolulu last spring, we have quite an interesting collection. As if that were not enough, the Schreibers remembered to bring us a plate from Victoria, Canada. Gee, we've got swell friends!

MISSOURI . . .

Perhaps it pays to stay married to the same spouse for a long time. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Vohs and Mr. and Mrs. William Dillenschneider have celebrated their 40th (ruby) wedding anniversaries. On August 17th a party was held for Mr. and Mrs. Vohs and on September 1st another one was given Mr. and Mrs. Dillenschneider. Many friends and relatives attended both affairs.

It's a nice little girl for Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bowers, Jr., born August 9th.

Mr. Tracy Elder, a resident of Kansas City for 50 years and a former employee of the Kansas City Star (first deaf man to be employed by that paper) passed away September 5th at the age of 86 at the Union Printer's Home in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Many former students of the Missouri School for the Deaf are saddened

to see the old buildings being knocked down in preparation for new buildings but are really happy to know brand new modern buildings will soon be up for the coming generations of deaf children. So far some of the Administration Building and all of both boys' and girls' dormitories are down.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Reilly flew to Toronto, Canada, to spend one week attending the International Catholic Convention for the Deaf during July. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams, daughter Rosalie, and Miss Catherine Kilcoyne drove up; Kansas City's Chaplain William Finnerty also attended the convention.

Mrs. Grace Jenkins slipped and fell in her kitchen and received a strained hip muscle and had to spend two weeks in bed. After recovering she went to Fort Worth, Texas, to visit relatives over Labor Day week-end.

On August 21st Albert Stack had to go up to Fort Lewis, Wash., to pick up his station wagon which was used by his son, Sonny, on his honeymoon after his marriage on June 23rd. While up there Albert visited his cousins Ernest and Archie Stack and their families in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Japins have purchased a two-story house and will be in by October 1st. Anton has been making furniture for the new home. They will lease the second floor apartment and one or two sleeping rooms. Good investment!

Georgetta Graybill flew to Lincoln, Neb., to attend the wedding and reception of Delbert Boese and Patricia Fletcher on June 21st. In July she again flew to Wichita, Kan., to spend one week's vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Crabb and children.

Erlene Graybill flew up to Cleveland, Ohio, during the Labor Day weekend to visit Mr. and Mrs. Fay Heffington. Erlene reports the Heffingtons will have a visit from the stork in April.

Olgerts Rublis, an ex-Latvian, now living in New Zealand, flew into Kansas City on September 12th and stopped to visit Anton Japins, whom he had not seen for nine years. Clinton Coffey, Wava Hambel, Mrs. Japins, and Georgetta Graybill met Olgerts at the municipal airport and they had a visit with him for about 45 minutes between planes. Olgerts had been at the International Games for the Deaf in Milan, Italy, and was on his way home. He had spent two weeks in Europe before going to New York, Chicago, and Michigan.

The St. Louis Silent Club's Annual Picnic in August attracted more than 200 and the bathing beauty contest was the highlight of the afternoon with pretty Doris Schmallinger of Granite City, Illinois, taking first place and carrying home a beautiful trophy. Doris is living with her sister here in St. Louis. And the Jitterbug Contest! Liveliest of the local rug-cutters and winners of first prize were Sharon Schwarz and Joe Gombino.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Campbell spent their four-week's vacation just resting up at the home of Mrs. Campbell's folks. They must have really taken life easy because they both returned looking the picture of health and well-being.

Mr. and Mrs. David Early of East St. Louis will become parents once again 'ere very long now. David was one of the St. Louis Silents during the past basketball season.

The Silent Club is planning to move soon to a smaller hall and thereafter will be open only to members and their guests. Visitors from out of state will be very welcome and the new address will be published soon.

Returning from a California vacation, Betty Jo Ward of St. Louis fell so much in love with the western climate that she packed up bag and baggage September 27 and took off for California again, this time for good, she says. Betty Jo has been employed at Famous Barr, one of the May Company chain stores here and will transfer to the May Company store out in California. She also has a practical reason for the move—the California climate seems to have relieved her asthma. (There you have it! Who said we're smogged in? We're not! NEWS ED.)

NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY . . .

We wonder just where the summer went! Been so busy we did not notice the passage of time and with all the local vacationers returning it seems about time we sent in some news of their activities.

Everyone seems to have had a wonderful summer! The Charles Goods spent all the summer months at Bradley Beach with Bernice's parents and sister, where they rented a cottage. Needless to add that they returned home as brown as berries; Walter Schulman is spending three months in Europe with a friend. Walter plans to spend most of the time in Southern Europe and has ideas of saying 'hello' to Princess Grace when he hits Monaco; the James Sterns and the Richard Myerses went up north to spend a few days at Lake George, where the boys got in some water-skiing. En route home they stopped over at the Catskill Game Farm where the children had the time of their young lives feeding the sheep and goats and marvelling at the tame deer which roam about freely; the Philip Leedes enjoyed two weeks of leisure at Lake George also and Harold Steinman drove the

Mary Ann Grossinger Married To Ira Klein

Miss Mary Ann Grossinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grossinger, Jr., of Grossinger, N. Y., was married on September 9 to Mr. Ira K. Klein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Klein, of New York. Rabbi Melvin Weinman, of Waterbury, Conn., officiated.

The bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Shirley Grossinger, was matron of honor. Miss Gloria Eisenberg was maid of honor. The other attendants were the Misses Patricia Kreindler, Janet Sloves, Judith Morton, and Wilma Nove.

The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Malcolm Klein, was best man. Ushers were Messrs. Seelig Grossinger, Nat Goldwasser, Max Roseman, and Leroy Bailey. After a trip to Bermuda, the couple plans to live on Long Island.

wife and children down to Pennsylvania on vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Konigsberg welcomed a beautiful baby daughter during the summer and Rebecca Sansone announces the arrival of a little son. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibo also welcomed a baby boy, their very first child. Congratulations to all the happy mothers and fathers!

New York welcomes the Julius Wigginses, who have returned to the Big Town to make their home after many years of living up in Canada. Mrs. Wiggins was a former New Yorker.

It was "Deaf Day" August 17 out at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, although the crowd this year did not measure up to the 'mob' of past years. However, those who were there certainly enjoyed themselves.

Lorraine Smith became the bride of Roy Stroedecke September 14 and the happy couple honeymooned up in Canada. Friends congratulate Roy and Lorraine and wish them all happiness.



Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bailey and family in Washington. Congressman George Huddleston, Jr., is showing pictures of the capital to Linda Faye, Cheryl Ann, and Carole Sue.

Research Index Started

Dr. Anders S. Lunde, chairman of the department of sociology, Gallaudet College, will direct a "Central Index for Research on the Deaf" with the following general objectives:

1. to collect, index, and abstract available research materials on the social, economic, and social psychological aspects of deafness, and make its files available to all interested persons

2. to establish channels of communication with other agencies, research groups, colleges and universities interested in such research and to determine areas of mutual interest

3. in cooperation with other research groups, to chart out the areas in which research on the deaf has been done, and to encourage further research in necessary areas

4. perhaps in time, to publish an "Abstract on Research on the Deaf" which would report upon research in progress, completed projects, published materials, and the state of the Central Index

5. to inaugurate its own research programs, or directly cooperate with individuals or research groups in research programs on the social aspects of deafness.

Gallaudet College is the logical place for such a central research index as it is the oldest center of higher learning for the deaf in the world, and has been involved in research and other work with the deaf since its founding in 1864. The editorial office of the **American Annals of the Deaf** has been located at Gallaudet College since 1868. The college is affiliated with the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and is in a position to obtain the advice and assistance of both federal agencies and important private agencies which deal with the deaf.

Washington Trip Thrills the Bailey Family

E. J. Bailey, deaf printer of Birmingham, Alabama, and Mrs. Bailey, promised their three deaf daughters last year if they passed all their studies and made the honor roll, they would take them on a trip to Washington, D. C. The girls were Linda Faye, 12, Cheryl Ann, 9, and Carole Sue, 7, all pupils at the Alabama School for the Deaf at Talladega. The girls made the grade, and the Bailey's had a great trip to Washington in July. The story of their visit was written by James Free, Washington correspondent for the Birmingham News, and excerpts follow:

"It was Washington's silent beauty which captured the imagination of the Bailey family of Birmingham.

"They didn't understand a word of the fiery Senate oratory, or hear the congressional leaders' warm greetings, but the experience of being there was almost the time of their lives.

"Starry-eyed and brimming with anticipation, the Bailey girls arrived on Capitol Hill with mother and father in tow. There was plenty to see and they were 'all eyes.' Congressman George Huddleston, Jr., who represents Jefferson County, Alabama, in Congress, was expecting them.

"Conversation was limited to scribbled notes on scratch pads, but the spoken word wasn't really necessary. The Baileys were overawed at the Capitol Hill sights and their reception.

"The congressman visited with the family about 45 minutes showing the children a picture book on the Capitol and giving them souvenir booklets and pencils.

"Leaving the congressman's office, the Bailey family met both Alabama senators. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman took time out from their busy schedule to greet Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and the children.

"Senator Hill, using both hands, spelled out a few words, to the girls' delight. He showed them pictures about his office, spending more than a half hour with them.

"Senator Sparkman saw them next, giving each of the girls an autographed picture. He also wrote out a note to congratulate them on making the Talladega honor roll.

"It is really heart-warming to see such bright and enthusiastic children," the senator said, after conversing at length by note-swapping.

"Later in the Senate gallery the Bailey family caught a glimpse of Jimmy Durante, the comedian, who was also visiting Washington. They saw Vice President Nixon presiding over a stormy session of the U. S. Senate.

"On their visit to the senators' offices and the Capitol, they were escorted by Harry Cook of Congr. Huddleston's staff. Shelby Mitchell, a summer employee, took the family to Arlington National Cemetery one day and on the next to the White House.

"While in Washington, they also visited the Archives, the Mint, the Smithsonian Institution, and several other historic sites. On the way up, they saw Lookout Mountain, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Jamestown and Williamsburg, Va., and Mount Vernon."



Athletes, officials, and supporters of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf leave on one of two Royal Dutch Airliners from New York International Airport for Milan, Italy, to attend the 8th International Games for the Deaf, August 25-30, 1957.—Photo courtesy of KLM News Service.

U.S.A. Athletes Win First Place In Men's Track and Field Meet At Milan

Yankees Dazzle European Cagers to Grab World Title . . . Americans Receive 17 Gold Medals, 9 Silver, and 11 Bronze Awards. Germans Top Greatest Games Ever as Records Tumble.

By ART KRUGER

THE 1957 MILAN GAMES already deserve on one count a special niche in International Games for the Deaf history.

The largest United States team ever to participate played a dominant role in making it history to be remembered.

And Russians participated in this meet for the first time since the first International Games for the Deaf were held at Paris in 1924.

The men's track and field meet developed into a dual meet between the United States and Russia. U.S.A. took

five firsts against seven for Russia, but we took first place with 147 points. Russia was runnerup with 121 points. U.S.A. took five seconds and eight thirds, while Russia collected three seconds and three thirds.

Of thirteen world's records and three Games marks set by male performers during six days of fierce competition—sometimes under adverse conditions—Americans broke three global marks and tied one standard for this international classic.

The Russians rewrote four world's records and shattered one Games mark.

Sheldon Freedman of Chelsea, Mass., broke the global mark in the 200 meter dash in one of six preliminary heats, but finished a bad fifth in the finals. He was timed 22.7, a full second better than the world's record set by Astrom of Sweden, and two seconds better than the Games mark of 22.9 in Stockholm in 1939 by the same Swede.

John Smith of Boise, Idaho, tied Freedman's mark in one of three semifinal heats, and repeated as 200 meter champion when he won it in 22.9, tying the Games standard.

Dennis Wernimont of Carroll, Iowa, improved greatly and worked his way up to win the 400 meter dash in 49.7 for a new world's record. The former Bobcat star is every inch a competitor. He was first in one of four heats in 50.8, second in one of two semifinal heats in 50.2, which was won by Pedersen of Denmark in 49.8, breaking his own global mark of 50.6, and finally



SPORTS

Sports Editor, Art Kruger

Assistants: Leon Baker, Robey Burns, Alexander Fleischman, Thomas Hinchee, Burton Schmidt

nosed out Pedersen in the finals. The old Games mark was 51.6, set by Baath of Sweden in 1939 at Stockholm.

Yankee sprinters knocked off one of the oldest marks in the book with a sparkling 43.6 for the 4x100 relay, clipping one and four-tenths off the world and Games record posted by a Sweden foursome in Stockholm in 1939.

The combination of Sheldon Freedman, Dennis Wernimont, Lavoy Kilian, and John Smith passed the baton perfectly on each exchange.

Joe Russell of Sardis, Miss., proved he is the world's best deaf shot putter, when he tossed the 16-pound iron ball 12.96 meters (43-plus feet) for a first place. He was the first American to step up to the victory stand after the shot put on the second day of competition. It was just one of six such trips by America's largest team of all time.

Hille of Germany stumbled after he hit the barriers twice in the 100 meter hurdles as sturdy Ted McBride, pride of North Carolina, came on strong to win this event. It was the greatest upset of the Games. Hille is holder of the world record in 15.6.

Below are results of men's track and field meet:

100 METERS (heats):

First Heat—1st, Freedman (USA), 11.3; 2nd, Kornichin (Russia), 11.7; 3rd Virtanen (Finland), 11.8.
 Second Heat—1st, Cantrelle (France), 11.6; 2nd, Kretschmann (Germany), 11.6; 3rd, Kouper (Russia), 11.7.
 Third Heat—1st, Kolodziei (Poland), 11.5; 2nd, Cousin (France), 11.7; 3rd, Rudi (Hungary), 11.7.
 Fourth Heat—1st, Smith (USA), 11.2 (TIES GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Huscovic (Yugoslavia), 11.8; 3rd, Eriksen (Norway), 11.9.
 Fifth Heat—1st, Nikicheff (Russia), 11.4; 2nd, Killian (USA), 11.4; 3rd, Lehti (Finland), 11.5.

100 METERS (semifinal heats):

First Heat—1st, Kolodziei (Poland), 11.4; 2nd, Smith (USA), 11.5.
 Second Heat—1st, Freedman (USA), 11.5; 2nd, Golla (Poland), 11.7.
 Third Heat—1st, Lehti (Finland), 11.6; 2nd, Killian (USA), 11.6.

100 METERS (final):

1st, Kolodziei (Poland), 11.4; 2nd, Smith (USA), 11.5; 3rd, Freedman (USA), 11.6; 4th, Lehti (Finland), 11.6; 5th, Killian (USA), 11.7; 6th, Golla (Poland), 11.7.

200 METERS (heats):

First Heat—1st, Wernimont (USA), 23.6; 2nd, Kornichin (Russia), 24.8; 3rd, Rudi (Hungary), 24.9.

Second Heat—1st, Smith (USA), 23.4; 2nd, Lehti (Finland), 23.4; 3rd, Darabos (Hungary), 24.9.

Third Heat—1st, Kolodziei (Poland), 23.5; 2nd, Cousin (France), 24.3; 3rd, Vasilev (Bulgaria), 25.3.

Fourth Heat—1st, Freedman (USA), 22.7 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd,

Medals Awarded and Team Points

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total Medals	Points
Germany	24	9	16	49	387
Russia	13	11	7	31	236
Italy	5	14	19	38	222
United States	17	9	11	37	196
Hungary	16	10	2	28	183
Poland	4	11	11	26	159
Great Britain	2	11	1	14	95
Denmark	6	1	7	14	77
Holland	1	4	2	7	72
Roumania	0	8	3	11	70
Yugoslavia	12	1	6	19	62
France	0	2	1	3	62
Finland	1	3	3	7	61
Czechoslovakia	1	2	2	5	57
Bulgaria	3	0	1	4	44
Belgium	0	8	12	20	25
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	18
Austria	0	0	0	0	14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	12
Norway	0	0	0	0	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	1

Iran, Greece, Israel and New Zealand did not score.

Brazil, Chile, China, Korea, India, South Africa, Turkey, Ceylon, Austria, Argentina and Uruguay sent delegates as observers.

Golla (Poland), 23.4; 3rd, Miltchenko (Russia), 23.9.
 Fifth Heat—1st, Kreutz (Germany), 23.6; 2nd, Sieradzki (Poland) 23.7; 3rd, Virtanen (Finland), 25.1.

Sixth Heat—1st, Cantrelle (France), 24.1; 2nd, Kretschmann (Germany), 24.2; 3rd, Rasmussen (Denmark), 24.2.

200 METERS (semifinal heats):

First Heat—1st, Freedman (USA), 22.8; 2nd, Kolodziei (Poland), 22.8.

Second Heat—1st, Smith (USA), 22.7 (TIES WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Golla (Poland), 23.2.

Third Heat—1st, Wernimont (USA), 22.9; 2nd, Lehti (Finland), 22.9.

200 METERS (final):

1st, Smith (USA), 22.9 (TIES GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Kolodziei (Poland), 22.9; 3rd, Wernimont (USA), 23.0; 4th, Lehti (Finland), 23.4; 5th, Freedman (USA), 23.4; 6th, Golla (Poland), 23.7.

400 METERS (heats):

First Heat—1st, Pedersen (Denmark), 51.7; 2nd, Wesch (Germany), 52.4; 3rd, Miltchemwo (Russia), 54.0.

Second Heat—1st, Lehti (Finland), 51.9; 2nd, Beech (Great Britain), 52.2; 3rd, Cannon (USA), 53.2.

Third Heat—1st, Smith (USA), 51.2; 2nd, Soavi (Italy), 52.0; 3rd, Balberg (Russia), 52.4.

Fourth Heat—1st, Wernimont (USA), 50.8; 2nd, Kreutz (Germany), 51.3; 3rd, Virtanen (Finland), 52.6.

400 METERS (semifinal heats):

First Heat—1st, Pedersen (Denmark), 49.8 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Wernimont (USA), 50.2; 3rd, Beech (Great Britain), 51.6.
 Second Heat—1st, Smith (USA), 51.4;

2nd, Kreutz (Germany), 51.4; 3rd, Soavi (Italy), 51.5. (Cannon of USA was 4th in 52.5.)

400 METERS (final):

1st, Wernimont (USA), 49.7 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Pedersen (Denmark), 49.7; 3rd, Smith (USA), 50.6; 4th, Beech (Great Britain), 51.2; 5th, Kreutz (Germany), 51.9; 6th, Soavi (Italy), 52.1.

800 METERS (heats):

First Heat—1st, Soavi (Italy), 2:00.4; 2nd, Nagy (Poland), 2:01.4; 3rd, Norup (Denmark), 2:01.8. (Part of USA was 5th in 2:04.4).

Second Heat—1st, Nykvist (Sweden), 2:00.0; 2nd, Wesch (Germany), 2:00.2; Beech (Great Britain), 2:00.5. (Rosenlind of USA did not finish).

Third Heat—1st, Balberg (Russia), 2:02.7; 2nd, Pedersen (Denmark), 2:03.2; 3rd, Gonzales (USA), 2:03.8.

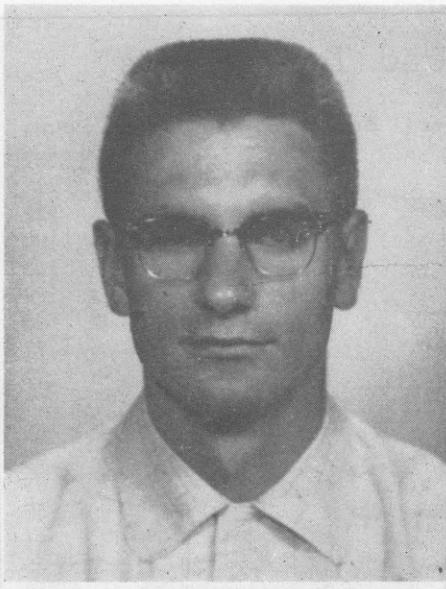
800 METERS (final):

1st, Pedersen (Denmark), 1:56.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Beech (Great Britain), 1:57.2; 3rd, Nagy (Poland), 1:57.6; 4th, Wesch (Germany), 1:57.7; 5th, Soavi (Italy), 1:59.2; 6th, Balberg (Russia), 2:00.9. (Gonzales finished last in poor time of 2:08.0.)

1,500 METERS (heats):

First Heat—1st, Van der Linde (Germany), 4:05.6; 2nd, Aymoz (France), 4:14.6; 3rd, Brzoska (Poland), 4:17.3; 4th, Wojtyniak (Poland), 4:17.4. (Kerns of USA was 8th in 4:39.0.)

Second Heat—1st, Minsky (Russia), 4:18.3; 2nd, Gjoen (Norway), 4:18.3; 3rd, Taylor (Great Britain), 4:18.4; 4th, Spielman (Germany), 4:18.7. (Rosenlind of USA was 6th in 4:29.2.)



John E. Smith of Boise, Idaho, was America's great outstanding star of the 8th International Games for the Deaf. He won the men's 200-meter run in 22.9 seconds, tying the Games record. Kolodziei of Poland, second, had the same time. Earlier, Kolodziei won the 100-meter dash in 11.4 seconds, with Smith second in 11.5. Smith was third in the 400-meter run in 50.4, and anchored the record-breaking USA 4x100 meter relay in 43.6 seconds. In all, he scored 25 points for Uncle Sam and received four medals. This was Smith's second appearance at the Games. He won the 200-meter and 400-meter runs at the Brussels meet in 1953.

Third Heat—1st, Sundell (Sweden), 4:14.9; 2nd, Kugel (USA), 4:18.7; 3rd, Brenden (Norway), 4:19.4; 4th, Nardi (Italy), 4:22.7.

1,500 METERS (final):

1st, Brzoska (Poland), 4:07.1 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Minsky (Russia), 4:07.4; 3rd, Van der Linde (Germany), 4:07.5; 4th, Wojtyniak (Poland), 4:08.2; 5th, Aymoz (France), 4:13.8; 6th, Taylor (Great Britain), 4:15.9. (Kugel appeared tired as he finished last in 4:26.0.)

5,000 METERS:

1st, Zdot (Russia), 15:09.0 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Fert (Poland), 15:21.8; 3rd, Minsky (Russia), 15:30.2; 4th, Van der Linde (Germany), 15:35.4; 5th, Lepisto (Finland), 15:48.4; 6th, Smedsgaard (Norway), 15:55.4. (Kugel of USA finished 7th in 16:12.0. Twenty athletes participated in this event. Kerns was 19th in 17:48.2. Rosenlind did not finish.)

10,000 METERS:

1st, Zdot (Russia), 32:19.4 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Kugel (USA), 33:03.8; 3rd, Fert (Poland), 33:27.8; 4th, Smedsgaard (Norway), 33:53.6; 5th, Kogovsek (Yugoslavia), 35:18.2; 6th, Asbjern (Norway), 36:11.2.

110 METERS HURDLE (heats):

First Heat—1st, McBride (USA), 16.4; 2nd, Gut (Switzerland), 18.4; 3rd, Galloy (France), 19.7. Second Heat—1st, Hille (Germany),

16.0 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Wilding (USA), 17.5; 3rd, Piper (USA), 17.5.

110 METERS HURDLE (final):

1st, McBride (USA), 16.2; 2nd, Hille (Germany), 16.6; 3rd, Piper (USA), 16.7; 4th, Wilding (USA), 17.0; 5th, Gut (Switzerland), 18.0; 6th, Galloy (France), 18.0.

400 METERS HURDLE (heats):

First Heat—1st, Jacobsen (Denmark), 1:00.2; 2nd, Mikolajszak (Poland), 1:00.3. (Tingley of USA was 3rd in 1:03.9.)

Second Heat—1st, McBride (USA), 58.2; 2nd, Engstrom (Sweden), 59.6.

Third Heat—1st, Hille (Germany), 55.2; 2nd, Zenine (Russia), 56.3. (Wilding of USA was 3rd in 1:01.2.)

400 METERS HURDLE (final):

1st, Hille (Germany), 53.5 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Zenine (Russia), 56.4; 3rd McBride (USA), 56.7; 4th, Engstrom (Sweden), 57.5; 5th, Mikolajszak (Poland), 1:00.1; 6th, Jacobsen (Denmark), 1:02.0.

15 KILOMETER RUN ON ROAD:

1st, Lepisto (Finland), 52:26.0; 2nd, Pelletier (France), 53:16.2; 3rd, Recchilungo (Italy), 55:26.0; 4th, Fritz (Czechoslovakia), 56:04.4; 5th, Veslin (France), 57:05.0.

5,000 METERS WALK:

1st, Jelev (Bulgaria), 23:34.4 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Zoiteanu (Roumania), 23:34.4; 3rd, Avram (Roumania), 24:39.6; 4th, Kossler (Italy), 24:57.6; 5th, Negulescu (Roumania), 25:19.6; 6th, Marini (Italy), 25:41.0.

10,000 METERS WALK:

1st, Jelev (Bulgaria), 47:33.0 (NEW WORLD RECORD), 2nd, Zoiteanu (Roumania), 48:46.0; 3rd, Avram (Roumania), 51:25.6; 4th, Biteznik (Italy), 51:44.4; 5th, Baumgarti (Germany), 52:11.6; 6th, Marini (Italy), 53:38.4.

15 KILOMETER WALK ON ROAD:

1st, Ghicio (Bulgaria), 1h.16m.46s; 2nd, Avram (Roumania), 1h.21m.55s; 3rd, Biteznik (Italy), 1h.22m.35s; 4th, Kosler (Italy), 1h.23m.10s; 5th, Baumgarti (Germany), 1h.24m.35s; 6th, Piccigallo (Italy), 1h.26m.19s.

SHOT PUT (16 pounds):

1st, Russell (USA), 12.96m (43-plus feet); 2nd, Kiasanlehti (Finland), 12.74m; 3rd, Oates (USA), 12.72m; 4th, Piper (USA) 12.26m; 5th, Gaffke (Poland), 12.22m; 6th, Ossipoff (Russia), 11.57m.

DISCUS:

1st, Stacker (Germany), 38.41m (125-plus feet); 2nd, Russell (USA), 37.59m; 3rd, Ossipoff (Russia), 37.24m; 4th, Walczak (Poland), 37.16m; 5th, Gaffke (Poland), 35.95m; 6th, Oates (USA), 35.15m. (Beacom of USA was 9th, 33.19m.)

JAVELIN:

1st, Lebedeff (Russia), 54.75m (180 ft. 7in.); 2nd, Jaszczuk (Poland), 53.95m; 3rd, Oates (USA), 48.88m; 4th, Oman (Sweden), 47.61m; 5th, Zehetbauer

(Austria), 47.32m; 6th, Russell (USA), 46.33m. (Berg of USA was 8th, 43.44m.)

POLE VAULT:

1st, Simonenko (Russia), 3.50m (11 ft. 6½ in.) (TIES GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Suutari (Finland), 3.40m; 3rd, Decker (USA), 3.30m; 4th, Keshi-Levijoki (Finland), 3.30m; 5th, Johnson (USA), 3.30m; 6th, Fransson (Sweden), 3m.

HIGH JUMP:

1st, Solutzky (Russia), 1.85m (6-plus feet) (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Maxwell (USA), 1.77m; 3rd, Sodergaard (Finland), 1.75m; 4th, Saarikoski (Finland), 1.70m; 5th, Coletti (USA), 1.65m; 6th, Haase (Germany), 1.65m. (Blake of USA was 7th, 1.65m.)

BROAD JUMP:

1st, Simonenko (Russia), 6.94m (22 ft. 11 in.) (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Gouhoff (Russia), 6.70m; 3rd, Saarikoski (Finland), 6.60m; 4th, Sodergaard (Finland), 6.32m; 5th, Kretschmann (Germany), 6.13m; 6th, Schmid (Germany), 6.08m. (Freedman was 7th, 6.06m, and Hernandez, 8th, 6m.)

HOP, STEP, JUMP:

1st, Gouhoff (Russia), 14.68m (48-plus feet) (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Saarikoski (Finland), 14.14m; 3rd, Heikkila (Finland), 14.06m; 4th, Lebedeff (Russia), 13.28m; 5th, Gintowt (Poland), 13.23m; 6th, Wilding (USA), 12.95m. (Hernandez of USA was 9th, 12.18m.)

4x100 METER RELAY (heats):

First Heat—1st, Russia, 44.9; 2nd, France, 45.5; 3rd, Italy, 46.5; 4th, Great Britain, 47.3.

Second Heat—1st, USA, 43.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Poland, 44.1; 3rd, Germany, 44.9; 4th Sweden, 46.5; 5th, Bulgaria, 47.9.

4x100 METER RELAY (final):

1st, USA (Freedman, Wernimont, Killian, Smith), 43.6 (SAME NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Poland, 43.9; 3rd, Russia, 44.1; 4th, Germany, 44.8; 5th, France, 45.4; 6th, Italy, 46.2.

4x400 METER RELAY (heats):

First Heat—1st Poland, 3:29.5; 2nd, Russia, 3:30.0; 3rd, France, 3:38.9; 4th, Italy, 3:49.4.

Second Heat—1st, Germany, 3:26.4; 2nd, USA, 3:27.8; 3rd, Denmark, 3:35.5; 4th, Sweden, 3:36.8.

4x400 METER RELAY (final):

1st, Germany, 3:23.2 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, USA, (Gonzales, Cannon, Freedman, Wernimont), 3:23.4; 3rd, Poland, 3:27.8; 4th, Russia, 3:28.2.

1,500 METER RELAY (800x400x200x100):

1st, Germany, 3:23.5 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Poland, 3:25.8; 3rd, Denmark, 3:27.2; 4th, Russia, 3:30.1; 5th, Italy, 3:32.2; 6th, USA (Gonzales, Tyhurst, Freedman, Wernimont), 3:34.1; 7th, Finland, 3:38.8.

Based on 10 points for first, six for second, and 4-3-2-1 for the next four places, and on 20-12-8-6-4-2 for each relay event, the following are team points in men's track and field meet:

1—United States	147
2—Russia	121
3—Poland	94
4—Germany	92
5—Finland	57
6—Bulgaria	30
7—Italy	29
8—Roumania	28
9—Denmark	25
10—France	15
11—Great Britain	10
12—Sweden	7
13—Norway	5
14—Czechoslovakia	3
15—Austria	2
Switzerland	2
Yugoslavia	2

As expected, the masculine looking women of Russia won the women's track and field meet.

What is this secret weapon that Russia has sprung on the rest of the world in athletics for both deaf and hearing?

Is it fanaticism, regimentation, outright professionalism, new discoveries in coaching techniques?

Their fantastic progress in athletics is a direct product of a systematized program of hard work.

They have a rigid training program that calls for great sacrifices. They practice long hours every day, follow exact diets, and their attitude is a matter of great importance.

No nation outside of Russia and its satellites could conform to their type of controlled training. Their athletes have no choice and must follow the program.

But the Russian athlete is not even aware that his training program is difficult.

They have developed a ruggedness through years of suffering hardships that we have never known. What we consider to be asinine may seem quite normal to them.

The Europeans are good middle-distance as well as long distance runners because they work out twice a day, every day, the year around.

They even work out on the day of a meet and the day before, where we have a tendency to rest.

The extra work has given them the speed and reserve stamina that every athlete seeks.

One thing for sure that Russia has proven is that deaf Americans are not the only great athletes.

We, however, express confidence that our American athletes will rise to the occasion again at Helsinki, Finland, in 1961 and turn back the Rus-

sian threat, particularly in track and field.

All schools for the deaf should now start a rugged training program for both boys and girls so as to find out whom should represent the USA in the next International Games for the Deaf.

Now, for the record, Soviet feminine athletes won six of the nine events in women's track and field. They also set four new world records and one Games standard.

Russia piled up an overwhelming lead of 115 points to 66 over Germany, a margin of 49. In all, the Soviets won six gold medals, eight silver, and one bronze award.

The United States scored only one point in women's track and field as Ruth Seeger of Austin, Texas, took sixth place in the high jump.

Results:

100 METERS: 1st, Nubek (Russia), 13.1 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Riga (Russia), 13.1, Richtor (Germany), 13.4; 4th, Sobjeraj (Poland), 13.5; 5th, Biellakowa (Russia), 13.5; 6th, Zeughan (Germany), 13.6.

200 METERS: 1st, Riga (Russia), 26.9 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Nubek (Russia), 27.1; 3rd, Sobjeraj (Poland), 27.5; 4th, Kossorygoina (Russia), 27.6; 5th, Gonkielewicz (Poland), 27.6; 6th, Woinska (Poland), 28.2.

80 METER HURDLES: 1st, Ruzguite (Russia), 13.4; 2nd, Junger (Germany), 13.5; 3rd, Mayrhofer (Germany), 14.5; 4th, Kopylowa (Russia), 20.5.

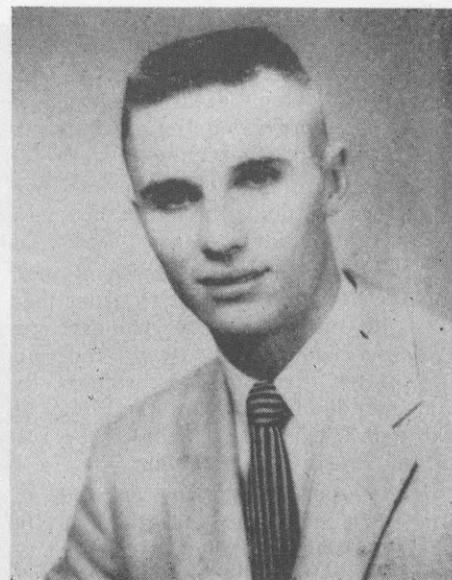
HIGH JUMP: 1st, Junger (Germany), 1.40m (4-plus feet); 2nd, Mayrhofer (Germany), 1.40m; 3rd, Ruzguite (Russia), 1.40m; 4th, Nieszporek (Poland), 1.35m; 5th, Lomakina (Russia), 1.35m; 6th, Seeger (USA), 1.35m.

BROAD JUMP: 1st, Zotowa (Russia), 4.99m (16-plus feet) (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Richter (Germany), 4.82m; 3rd, Junger (Germany), 4.80m; 4th, Lomakina (Russia), 4.69m; 5th, Kopglowa (Russia), 4.62m; 6th, Gowkielewicz (Poland), 4.59m.

SHOT PUT (8 pounds): 1st Antonowa (Russia), 12.34m (40-plus feet) (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Iwanowa (Russia), 11.65m; 3rd, Barth (Germany), 10.21m; 4th, Nierodkiewicz (Poland), 9.75m; 5th, Barjaktarevic (Yugoslavia), 9.25m; 6th, Tulinska (Poland), 9.18m.

DISCUS: 1st, Antonowa (Russia), 41.70m (136-plus feet) (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Iwanowa (Russia), 36.95m; 3rd, Zutic, (Yugoslavia), 30.07m; 4th, Tukinska (Poland), 29.59m; 5th, Nierodkiewicz (Poland), 27.92m; 6th, Zeughan (Germany), 26.09m.

JAVELIN: 1st, Nieszporek (Poland), 32.90m (108-plus feet) (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2nd, Barjaktarevic (Yugoslavia), 28.44m; 3rd, Puskaric (Yugoslavia), 27.62m; 4th, Tulinska (Poland), 26.65m; 5th, Stoilova (Bulgaria), 23.74m.



Dennis Wernimont of Carroll, Iowa, is another outstanding American star of the recent International Games. He set a new world record by winning the 400-meter race in 49.7 seconds. He bettered the former mark of 49.8 held by Pedersen of Denmark in the semi-final heat. Pedersen was second, and also was timed in 49.7. Wernimont was third in the 200-meter relay. He scored 22½ points for the USA and also received four medals. Dennis, who was basketball's Player of the Year for two consecutive years (1956-7) while a student at the Iowa School for the Deaf, is enrolled at Gallaudet College. He hopes to run again in the 1961 Games in Finland.

4x100-METER RELAY: 1st, Germany, 51.5 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2nd, Russia, 51.5; 3rd, Yugoslavia, 58.2; 4th, Poland, disqualified.

Only seven nations took part in women's track and field. It is to be noted that all of them except USA are Iron Curtain countries.

The points table:

1—Russia	115
2—Germany	66
3—Poland	42
4—Yugoslavia	24
5—Bulgaria	2
6—United States	1
7—Roumania	0

Lonnie Tubb of Benton, Ark., coached the AAAD National Champion basketball team to four straight victories and the championship of the "Deaf Olympics." The seven cagers from Little Rock and one from University City, Mo., soundly defeated Belgium, 81-25, for top honors in the world tournament.

In the opening game USA dropped Finland, 57-30, then wallop France, 51-12, romped to an 89-39 victory over Italy, and then upended Belgium in the finals for the world title. Brothers

Clyde, Fay and Houston Nutt were top scorers in the tournament and placed the Americans in the win column each game. John Jackson and Jodie Passmore aided their teammates with sparkling floor games.

The USA five wouldn't have had a chance without the Nutt brothers. They almost didn't go.

Grieved at the recent death of their deaf father, the Nutts at first declined pleas to make the trip. The five remaining cagers left anyway. And four days later, the talented brothers reconsidered and were on their way to Europe. They caught up with the rest of the squad at Amsterdam.

It's a good thing they showed up, for they were the sensation of the cage tournament. They were just as good as they wanted to be and when they want to be, they're terrific. And towering John Jackson is terrific, too. His defensive work had the spectators gasping and the opposition exasperated game after game.

Results of all games in the tournament:

Italy 37, Israel 36
Israel 43, Switzerland 14
Italy 35, Switzerland 13
Belgium 71, Bulgaria 22
United States 57, Finland 30
France 39, Yugoslavia 28
Israel 44, Bulgaria 31
Finland 51, Yugoslavia 42
Belgium 53, Italy 50
United States 51, France 12
Yugoslavia 53, Bulgaria 23
Finland 49, Israel 35
Belgium 39, France 37
United States 89, Italy 39
Finland 62, Bulgaria 29
Yugoslavia 41, Israel 35
Italy 42, France 32
United States 81, Belgium 25

Final standings:

1—United States	20 pts.
2—Belgium	12 pts.
3—Italy	8 pts.
4—France	6 pts.
5—Finland	4 pts.
6—Yugoslavia	2 pts.
7—Israel	
8—Bulgaria	
9—Switzerland	

At Milan the USA team received two trophies. One of them is a beautiful "wing" trophy which must be won three times to become a permanent possession. Judging by the scores of the USA team in the world cham-

pionship playoff, we are likely to keep it for good.

The red carpet was rolled out at the Little Rock airport, September 16, for the all-conquering USA cagers on their return from Milan, Italy.

An official delegation from the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce was on hand to greet the team that breezed through four games for the world crown. A police escort was provided for a trip down Main Street and out to the Arkansas School for the Deaf.

The team members were the guests of the Little Rock Kiwanis Club at noon the following day.

More recognition came when the USA cagers were feted at a banquet in the deaf school cafeteria October 1. Bo Rowlind, public relations counsel for Reynolds Metals, served as master of ceremonies for the affair that attracted a crowd of 300 well wishers. Roy Parks, superintendent of the School, interpreted the speeches. Each player received a wrist watch for his part in the championship win for the United States.

Three American shield wearers, George Trudeau of Worcester, Mass., Robert Montfort of Danville, Ill., and Peter Hernandez of Flagstaff, Ariz., stood up there before the thousands after the diving. They had scored the only United States sweep.

Trudeau, former New England AAU Junior and Senior low-board diving champion, showed that he is the best deaf diver in the world as he won first place with 118.6 points. Montfort was second with 78.30 points and Hernandez, third, 76.75.

The recent Games taught us a lesson. We should never attempt to enter any of our athletes in two or three different sports. Athletes who compete in track and field events found it impossible to take part in swimming contests as all sports were held at the same time each day. For this very reason Sammy Oates of Austin, Texas, was forced to withdraw from all swimming events so as to compete in the field events.

Kun and Kollar were the individual stars as their country, Hungary, won the men's swimming title.

S. Kamerling of Holland captured the 200 meter breaststroke for the third consecutive time.

Germany won the women's swimming championship easily as only three nations competed in this sport.

Individual winners were:

Men's Swimming

100-meter free style—Kun (Hungary), 1:03.3 (NEW GAMES RECORD).

400-meter free style—Kollar (Hungary), 5:12.7 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

1,500-meter free style—Sobocinski (Poland), 22.38.0 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

100-meter butterfly—Kollar (Hungary), 1:15.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

100-meter backstroke—Kun (Hungary), 1:19.9 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

200-meter breaststroke—Kamerling (Holland), 2:59.7.

4x100-meter relay—Hungary, 4:30.5 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

3x100-meter relay—Hungary, 3:49.5 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

Diving—George Trudeau (USA).

Hungary also captured water polo. Results of games: Hungary 18, Italy 1; Holland 9, Italy 2; Hungary 4, Holland 2; Hungary 7; Holland 6.

Women's Swimming

100-meter free style—Seliger (Germany), 1:22.0. (Kamuchey of USA was 5th in 1:41.0).

100-meter backstroke—Baudach Helga (Germany), 1:34.5. (Kamuchey was 5th in 2:05.4).

100-meter breaststroke—Weiss (Germany), 1:37.0 (NEW GAMES RECORD).

200-meter breaststroke—Dahm (Germany), 3:23.2 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

4x50-meter relay—Germany, 2:30.1 (NEW WORLD RECORD).

3x50-meter relay—Germany, 2:02.3.

The points table in men's and women's swimming:

Men's

1—Hungary	118
2—Germany	48
3—Holland	34
4—Poland	23
5—United States	20
6—Denmark	18
7—Sweden	5
8—Italy	2
9—Belgium	1
Spain	1

Women's

1—Germany	116
2—Holland	32
3—United States	4

The tennis meet closed the great career of Great Britain's W. Smith as he was defeated in the finals by Federico Siccaldi of Italy, 6-1, 6-4, 10-8. Smith was men's singles champion at

London in 1935, Stockholm in 1939, Copenhagen in 1949, and Brussels in 1953. Smith, however, shared the doubles diadem for the fifth consecutive time as he and Hasseck beat Corcoran and Shrine of Great Britain in the finals, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

Frederiksen, a lady from Denmark, won three gold medals in tennis. In the singles final she defeated Brooker of Great Britain, 6-1, 6-0. In the final round of women's doubles she joined with Jensen to conquer Brooker-Matthews of Great Britain, 6-2, 6-2, and in mixed doubles Frederiksen and Sloer beat Brooker-Corcoran of Great Britain, 6-2, 6-3.

George Timchenko of Durate, Calif., and Ruth Seeger of Austin, Texas, surprised everybody by taking third place in the mixed doubles as they defeated Petersen-Jensen of Denmark, 6-4, 4-6, 6-0.

Team points in tennis:

1—Great Britain	50
2—Denmark	34
3—Ireland	17
4—Belgium	4
5—United States	4
6—France	3

Hungary won the table tennis (ping pong) championship. Hungary had 55 to 47 for Germany. Other leaders were Rumania 42, Italy 31 and Czechoslovakia 10.

Individual winners: Men's singles, Lowenstein of Hungary; men's doubles, Prahl-Kranz of Germany; women's singles, Kunstmann of Germany; women's doubles, Decsey-Weltner of Hungary, and mixed doubles, Lowenstein-Weltner of Hungary.

*

Spahni of Switzerland won four of five gymnastic events and scored 44.15 points to take individual scoring honors. Fontana of Italy took the women's gymnastic title with 36.53 points. Italy was the victor in the team competition. Bulgaria was second; France, third; and Switzerland, fourth.

*

Italy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Greece, Iran, and Spain participated in cycling contests.

Epis of Italy won the 1,000 meter cycling gold medal. Behind him came Lewis of Great Britain and Cavani of Italy. Epis did it in 12m.2s.

Italy took two more gold medals in cycling contests as Cavani won the 35 kilometer race in 1h.30m.6s and also the 80 kilometer contest in 2h.19m.58s.

In all, Italy also captured the team championship with 83 points. Great



Officials of the AAAD who accompanied the athletes to Milan at New York International Airport shortly before boarding a KLM plane. Left to right: Thomas W. Elliott, Los Angeles, Calif., tour director; Art Kruger, Beverly Hills, Calif., team manager; Alexander Fleischman, Silver Spring, Md., secretary-treasurer; S. Robey Burns, Chicago, Ill., chairman; Charles E. Whisman, Indianapolis, Ind., co-tour director.

Britain was next, 35, and France, third, 24.

Czechoslovakia won the team championship in target shooting. Germany was second; Austria, third; Switzerland, fourth; Italy, fifth, and Yugoslavia, sixth. In another shooting contest Czechoslovakia also won the team championship. Yugoslavia was second; Italy, third; Germany, fourth; Switzerland, fifth, and Austria, sixth.

Rista of Yugoslavia won the individual rifle crown with 563 points, while Dedic of Czechoslovakia was best in target shooting with 547 points.

*

Yugoslavia retained the soccer championship by beating Italy in the finals, 6-0, at the Arena prior to the closing ceremony of the Games.

Belgium defeated France for third place, 3-1. Czechoslovakia took fifth place by beating Austria, 2-1.

Results of preliminary games were as follows: Great Britain 4, Germany 1; Austria 3, Great Britain 2; Hungary 1, Rumania 0; France 1, Austria 0; Belgium 2, Hungary 1; Yugoslavia 5, Czechoslovakia 2; Rumania 2, Great Britain 1; Italy 7, France 1; Yugoslavia 4, Belgium 1; Rumania 1, Germany 0; Czechoslovakia 4, Hungary 2.

Final standing:

1—Yugoslavia
2—Italy
3—Belgium
4—France
5—Czechoslovakia
6—Austria

- 7—Hungary
- 8—Rumania
- 9—Great Britain
- 10—Germany

* For the first time since 1924 the C.I.S.S. is discontinuing the method of point scoring of all sports which decides one nation victor over another. Individual, rather than team performance, they hold, should be paramount. However, the C.I.S.S. allows trophies to be awarded to nations winning first, second and third places in each sport.

Thus for the record, in 1924 at Paris, France, was decreed winner with 322 points; Belgium, second, 76 points, and Holland, third, 71 points.

At Amsterdam, 1928, Germany was the champ, 125½ points; France, second, 105 points, and Great Britain, third, 34 points.

In the 1931 Games at Nuremberg, the point system put Germany on top, 296 points; France, second, 176, and Denmark, third, 143 points.

Great Britain was the winner at London, 1935, 206 points; Germany, second, 169½ points, and France, third, 149 points.

Germany outpointed Sweden, 286 to 262 points, at Stockholm in 1939. France was third, 130 points.

Denmark triumphed at Copenhagen in 1949 with 240 points. Sweden was runnerup, 213 points, and Finland, third, 200 points.

At Brussels in 1953, Germany was champ for the fourth time, 298 points.

Sweden was second, 137 points, and Great Britain, third, 130 points.

It is obvious that the nations with the greatest array of athletes present will always be the winner.

The Germans did better at Milan. Of course, it must be admitted that they scored heavily in sports that are not too well known among us in this country.

Table tennis (ping pong), shooting, gymnastics, soccer, and cycling are not a fair test of the athletic ability of the nations of the world.

All of them are big sports in all of the European countries. In the United States, so few of us can participate in these events that any team that is sent overseas is not representative of the entire nation.

The United States, however, did well with only 40 athletes. They won first place in men's track and field, first place in basketball, and fourth place in swimming. In all, they won 17 gold medals, 9 silver and 11 bronze awards.

At the end of the hectic day's activity, Germany had piled up an overwhelming lead of 387 points to 236 over Russia. Italy was third with 222 points, while the United States was fourth with 196 points.

Who was America's great outstanding star of the VIII International Games for the Deaf?

That would be a difficult question to answer. There were so many heroes, some of them completely unsung.

No listing of such performers would be proper without starting off with the name of John Smith, who won two gold medals at Brussels and went to Milan to repeat in the 200 meters and took third place in the 400 meters. John also contributed to a victory in the 4x100 sprint relay. In all, he scored 25 points for Uncle Sam and he himself got four medals.

Then there was Dennis Wernimont, who dethroned John Smith as the 400 meters champ. And he won it for a new world record. He also got four medals and scored 22½ points for the United States.

In basketball you would have to say Little Rock's three Nutt brothers were the sensation of the cage tournament.

No list such as this could be complete without the name of Joe Russell, who became the first American since 1924 to win the shot put.

And then there's Ted McBride, who upset the great Hille of Germany in the 110 meter hurdle.

The sharpest disappointment from the American standpoint came in the broad jump. Sheldon Freedman was

far below form, and Peter Hernandez of Flagstaff, Ariz., was disqualified on three record attempts. A Russian won the event after taking the pole vault.

Russia's Simonenko won the pole vault and then set a record in the broad jump with a leap of 22 feet 11 inches, about 4 inches better than the old mark held by Korny, a Polish athlete.

Hernandez, an 18-year-old student at the Arizona School for the Deaf, on three occasions made leaps better than the Russians, and on each jump the judges disqualified him for over-stepping the starting line. Each jump was measured officially at, or close to, 23 feet 2 inches. Hernandez finished eighth with an official mark of 19 feet 10 inches.

And Gary Tyhurst of Los Angeles, California, got a pulled muscle in pre-Games training which kept him out of the two sprint events.

Twenty-six athletes returned with medals of great achievement, while others have come back with the satisfaction that they did their best with what they had in the line of physical equipment.

(Next month Sports Editor Kruger will have some further notes on the Games, and he will give us his personal impressions of the Games and the trip to Europe. Tom Berg, coach of the American teams, also will write his own observations—Ed.)

World Track and Field Records for Men's Events

For comparative purposes the following are the accepted world records for the same events listed in the men's division of the International Games for the Deaf. It should be remembered, however, that these are NOT the world records for deaf athletes but for athletes in general. The source is International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the records were those approved as of October, 15, 1956.

100 meters: 10.2. (The International Games for the Deaf record is 11.2)

200 meters: 20.2. (The Games record is 22.7.)

400 meters: 45.4. (The Games record is 49.7)

800 meters: 1:45.7. (The Games record is 1:56.6)

1500 meters: 3:40.8. (The Games record is 4:07.1.)

5000 meters: 13:40.6. (The Games record is 15:09.0.)

10,000 meters: 28:54.2. (The Games record is 32:19.4.)

110 meter hurdles: 13.5. (The Games record is 16.0.)

400 meter hurdles: 50.4. (The Games record is 53.5.)

15 kilometer run: 44:54.6. (The best time in the 1957 Games was 52:26.0.)

5000 meters walk: 20:26.8. (The Games record is 23:34.4.)

10,000 meters walk: 42:39.6. (The Games record is 47:33.0.)

15 kilometer walk: 1h.5m.59.6s. (The best time in the 1957 Games was 1h.16m.46s.)

Shot put: 18.43m. (The best distance in the 1957 Games was 12.96m.)

Discus: 59.28m. (The best distance in the 1957 Games was 38.41m.)

Javelin: 81.75m. (The best distance in the 1957 Games was 54.75m.)

Pole Vault: 15 ft. 7¾ in. (The Games record is 11 ft. 6½ in.)

High Jump: 2.12m. (The Games record is 1.85m.)

Broad jump: 8.13m. (The Games record is 6.94m.)

Hop, step, jump: 16.23m. (The Games record is 14.68m.)

4x100 meter relay: 39.8. (The Games record is 43.6.)

4x400 meter relay: 3:03.9 (The Games record is 3:23.2.)

1500 meter relay: No record listed. (The Games record is 3:23.5.)

SW Editorial Office

Still in California

While **The SILENT WORKER** is now being published at the Tennessee School for the Deaf, Knoxville, the editorial office remains at 2495 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4, California.

All correspondence regarding copy for the magazine should be sent to the editorial office as in the past. This is also true of business matters, which will continue to be handled by the N. A. D. home office in Berkeley.

Copies of **The SILENT WORKER** will be mailed from Knoxville, but all address changes and subscriptions will be taken care of as in the past.

The October and November issues are being combined as one number so as to get **The SILENT WORKER** back on schedule.

Due to an error at the printers, the September issue was designated as Vol. No. 13. It should have been Vol. 10, No. 1. This issue, the combined October-November magazine, is Vol. 10, No. 2-3. This information should serve to reassure subscribers that they have not missed an issue.

Occupational Survey Approaching Goal

As of October 15, the National Association of the Deaf's Survey of Occupational Conditions Among the Deaf of the United States was 1486 completed forms short of the minimum goal of 10,580 returns. It is hoped that the tabulation on November 1 will push the total beyond the 10,000 mark.

Although November 1 has been announced as the official deadline, forms received for a few weeks thereafter can still be used in the study. Persons still holding completed forms are requested to send them in at once.

The state-by-state figures as of October 15:

	Quota	Received
Alabama	205	331
Arizona	65	80
Arkansas	125	115
California	850	326
Colorado	95	243
Connecticut	145	249
Delaware	25	9
District of Columbia	55	100
Florida	235	159
Georgia	240	228
Idaho	40	41
Illinois	600	181
Indiana	275	298
Iowa	170	172
Kansas	135	204
Kentucky	200	139
Louisiana	195	106
Maine	65	13
Maryland	170	107
Massachusetts	325	171
Michigan	460	546
Minnesota	210	269
Mississippi	145	108
Missouri	275	267
Montana	40	67
Nebraska	90	141
Nevada	15	0
New Hampshire	35	15
New Jersey	350	88
New Mexico	50	79
New York	1000	499
North Carolina	275	185
North Dakota	40	65
Ohio	560	621
Oklahoma	150	269
Oregon	105	166
Pennsylvania	700	663
Rhode Island	55	44
South Carolina	145	184
South Dakota	45	18
Tennessee	220	278
Texas	550	330
Utah	50	89
Vermont	25	20
Virginia	235	138
Washington	170	184
West Virginia	130	97
Wisconsin	240	380
Wyoming	20	12
TOTALS	10,580	9,094

Sifting the Sands . . .

By Roger M. Falberg

1648 Holmes Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Durry, you got me there!
I just dunno.

Perhaps you, friend reader, can let the rest of us in on a secret. You see, I have a letter from Durward (Durry) Young, president of the Michigan Association of the Deaf, asking: "Why do school teachers (deaf) shun or just don't come forward to assist their state associations? Is there some policy that makes them fear they will displease the superintendents or the board of education by associating with state associations? . . . Just what does Gally have . . . which make them so high-browed they do not associate with state associations as they should . . . being thankful for a better education . . . and a finer profession in life?"

About a year ago this column took up the subject of Gallaudet graduates and the disinclination of some of them to devote the benefits derived from a better education to the welfare of the deaf as a whole. At that time it was pointed out that Gallaudet graduates are not all alike—some are willing and some are not—and that it was our own personal feelings that the Gallaudet faculty was doing its best to encourage its alumni to use their educational advantage for the benefit of the deaf.

But Durry is asking why deaf teachers seem to hold themselves aloof from state associations. This observation comes from his own personal experience, and he indicates that, from his contacts with other state leaders of the deaf, the situation arises not only in his own state but in others as well.

I asked one Gallaudet grad, not a teacher but a close friend of many teachers, what he thought of the question, and he posed this reply:

"Surely, after spending the greater part of his day and a large part of his life educating deaf children and preparing them to take their places in industry, the teacher has a right to feel that his obligation towards the deaf has been discharged. It is the teacher's primary duty to prepare his charges for leadership, not to make them dependent on their teachers forever."

A young teacher at the Ohio State School, when asked whether or not he was a member of the Ohio state as-

sociation, said no. Asked why, he replied that he just hadn't gotten around to it—but he had nothing against the association and would gladly join as soon as the opportunity presented itself.

A leader of the deaf, who attended Gallaudet for a few months many years ago but had to leave because of financial difficulties, said he felt that deaf teachers had fallen into the habit of thinking of the deaf as pupils and treating them as such even after they had graduated and begun to make their way in the world.

Do the teachers fear for their jobs? Never having been a teacher, I feel that I have no business trying to answer that question. Seems to me that would hinge upon the attitude of the individual superintendent and whether or not they encourage active participation in state associations by the teachers under them.

But, finally, I would say this? No two people are alike in all respects and opinions, and this undoubtedly applies to teachers also. If a poll were taken, there would probably be a different reply from every teacher, and I would not be surprised to find that in some states the situation is much better than Durry's seems to be.

But, as I mentioned above, I'm no teacher. And doubtless you will not have to search very far to find someone who will tell you that I'm no writer either! You will recall that last month Boyce Williams was kind enough to appear in this space to give you the benefit of his long experience on vocational education for the adult deaf. He pointed out many aspects of the problem that were unknown to me and cast a good deal of light upon the situation.

Therefore, this column is now open to volunteers among our deaf teaching brethren who will enlighten us as to why they do not take a more active part in their state associations. Names will be withheld upon request. Since you will be reading this in the latter part of October, replies received before November 15th will be presented—in condensed form if necessary—in the January issue of *The Silent Worker*.

The floor is open. Who will take it?

GILBERT C. EASTMAN 21443-10
2 EVENSEN PLACE
CROWELL, CONNECTICUT

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